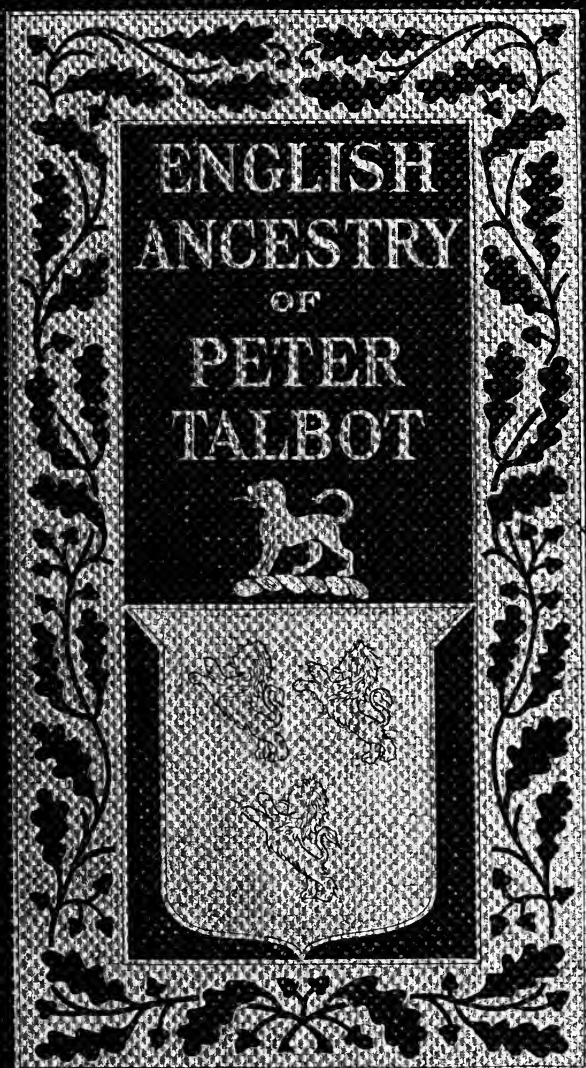


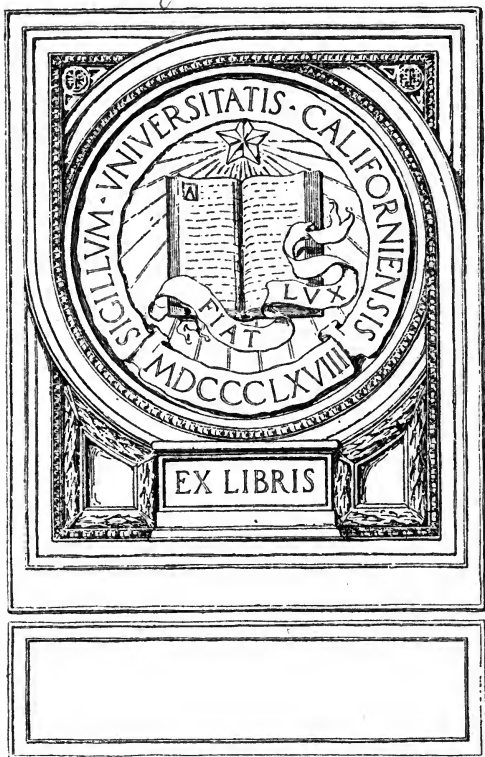


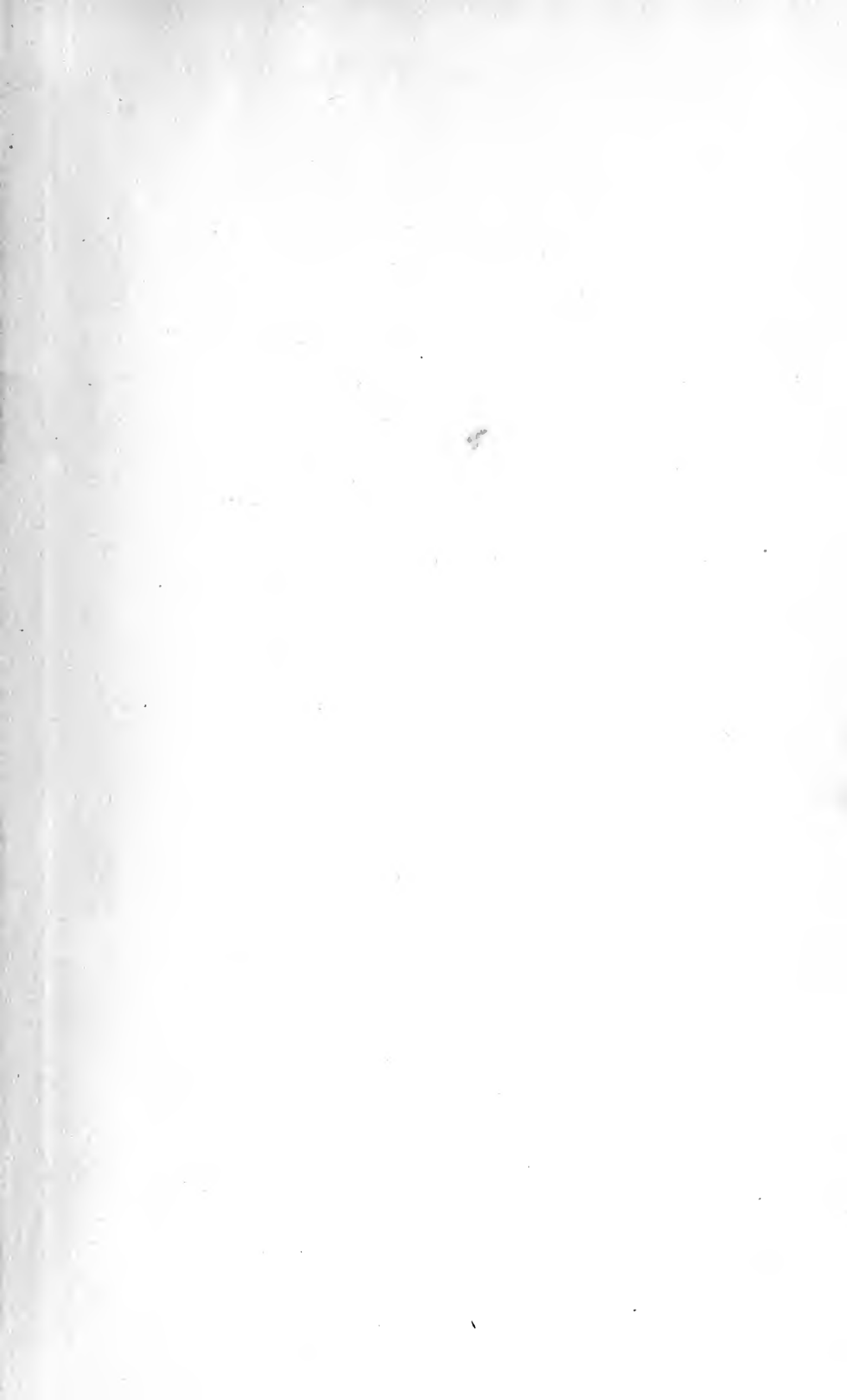
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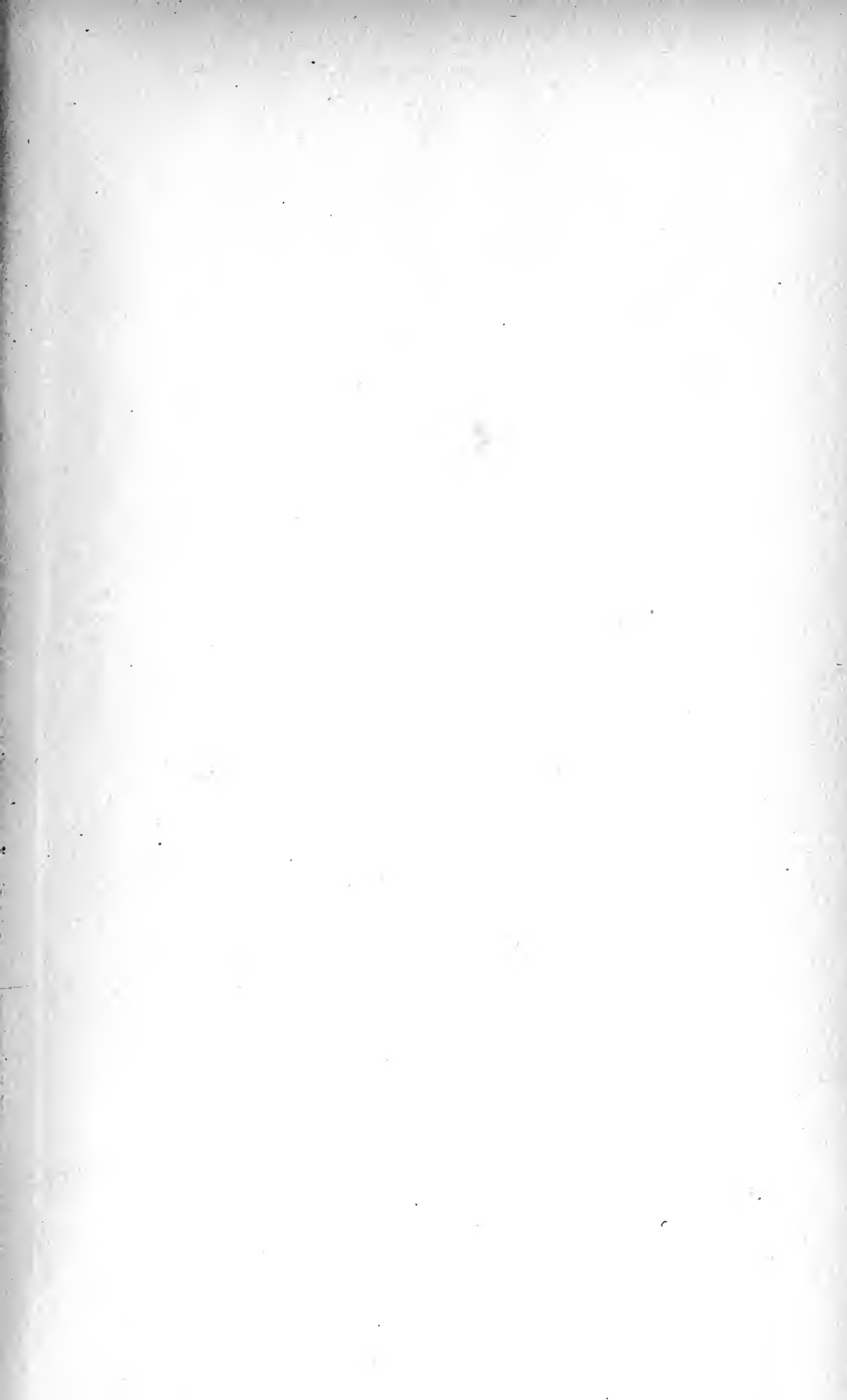
GIFT OF

*Mrs. Cyrus Walker*









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Talbot of Carr Hall

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY  
OF  
PETER TALBOT  
OF  
DORCHESTER, MASS.

COMPILED FOR  
EMILY TALBOT WALKER  
A DESCENDANT OF PETER TALBOT

BY  
J. GARDNER BARTLETT



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For E. Mrs. Cyrus Walker.

## FOREWORD

"And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter."

—*King John*, Act 1, Scene 1.

This volume presents the results of extensive investigations made in England and America by the compiler, J. Gardner Bartlett, which, it is claimed, establish the identity of Peter Talbot, the early New England colonist, with George Talbot, son of the George Talbot who was the last of the Talbots of Carr Hall, Lancashire, England.

INDEX OF  
CALIFORNIA

THE  
FARM  
HOUSE



*Battle Abbey*

## THE TALBOT PEDIGREE

“ . . . the Talbot, so much fear'd abroad  
That with his name the mothers still their babes.”

—*Henry VI., Part 1, Act 2, Scene 3.*

1. LE SIRE<sup>1</sup> TALEBOT is among the names inscribed on the “Roll of Battle Abbey”, and so he is claimed to have been among the Norman knights who accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England in 1066 and fought in the momentous battle of Hastings or Senlac. On this battlefield the Conqueror later founded and erected a vast monastery, as a memorial of his victory and as a chantry for his companions, which was called Battle Abbey; and in this monastery was preserved for centuries a roll of several hundred names of his principal followers. There has been much controversy as to the antiquity and authenticity of this famous roll; but in the main the list of names can be shown to be correct from evidences contemporaneous with the Conquest, although doubtless some names were interpolated at a period many generations later. (See “The Battle Abbey Roll” by the Duchess of Cleveland, vol. 1, p. v. and vol. 3, p. 164; also “The Roll of Battle Abbey” in the “New England Historical and Genealogical Register”, vol. 2, p. 35.)

It is thought by some writers that the Talebots were derived from a junior line of the Comtes d'Eu in Normandy, as the coat of arms of this noble house (*barry of ten*) was similar to that originally borne by the early Talebots in England (*bendy of ten*). Furthermore, the Talebot name is first found on record in connection with Eu and vicinity in Normandy. As early as 1035 Hugh Talebot and Gilbert, Comte d'Eu, appear on a charter to Trinité du Mont, Rouen, Normandy; and a generation later William Talebot appears in the foundation charter in 1057 by Robert, Comte d'Eu, of the Abbey of Treport near Eu, Normandy. It is very possible that this William Talebot is the

person referred to as "Le Sire Talebot" on the Battle Abbey Roll, and that he was a knightly retainer of one of the great feudal Norman barons who accompanied William the Conqueror in the invasion of England. (See "The Battle Abbey Roll", by the Duchess of Cleveland, vol. 3, p. 164.)

Le Sire<sup>1</sup> Talbot is claimed to have been father of at least two sons:

2. i. RICHARD<sup>2</sup>, b. probably about 1050.
- ii. GEOFFREY; held lands as undertenant in County Essex, as appears in the Domesday survey in 1085. (See "A General Introduction to Domesday Book" by Sir Henry Ellis, vol. 2, p. 393.)

2. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> TALEBOT, born in Normandy about 1050, was the ancestor of the celebrated historical Talbot family of England. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry" for 1850, vol. 1, p. 740; Burke's "Peerage" for 1904, p. 1411; and Dugdale's "Baronage", vol. 1, p. 325.)

After the conquest, William the Conqueror divided most of the land in England among the monasteries and his chief feudal barons who held their possessions *in capite* or directly of the King; and they in turn parcelled out their possessions among the lesser Normans as undertenants who owned and occupied the lands under "knight's fees" or obligations to render military service to their respective barons, according to the feudal custom of the age. In 1085, a great survey and census was made of the whole of England, showing the baronial possessions, names of the undertenants, and extent and value of estates, etc.; the results were incorporated into two great volumes called "Domesday Book", the original being still preserved in the Public Record Office in London; it established the foundation of all titles to land in England, and its authority has never been allowed to be called in question. Domesday shows that in 1085 there were about fourteen hundred feudal barons who held great estates *in capite*, and about eight thousand lesser landholders as undertenants, among whom Richard<sup>2</sup> Talebot held a manor in Battlesden, Bedfordshire, containing eight carucates of arable land and an equal amount of meadow, as undertenant to Walter Giffard, feudal Earl of Buckingham, and proprietor of over one hundred lordships or manors in various parts of England. A carucate was an area of land considered capable of cultivation by one caruca or plowteam of four oxen yoked abreast, and averaged about ninety modern acres; so the estate in Battlesden



occupied by Richard<sup>2</sup> Talebot comprised about fifteen hundred acres. (See "A General Introduction to Domesday Book", vol. 2, pp. 511 and 393; "Digest of the Domesday of Bedfordshire", p. 54; and Burke's "Peerage" for 1904, p. 1411.)

Richard<sup>2</sup> Talebot married, about 1080, a daughter of Hugh<sup>1</sup> de Gournay by Basilia daughter of Gerard Flaitel; and sister (not daughter, as commonly stated) of Gerard<sup>2</sup> de Gournay, feudal Baron of Yarmouth. (See the "Ecclesiastical History of Normandy and England", by Ordericus Vitalis [a monk who lived from 1075 to 1142], Forester's edition, vol. 3, p. 452; Ordericus here states that Hugh<sup>3</sup>, son of Richard<sup>2</sup> Talebot, was "nepos" of Hugh<sup>3</sup> de Gournay; a careful study of the Gournay, Mowbray, Albini, and Talbot families shows, that the word "nepos" was here used in the sense of "cousin" and not "nephew," as writers have generally assumed.)

Children:

3. i. GEOFFREY<sup>3</sup>, b. about 1080.

ii. HUGH, b. about 1085; in 1118 was in a rebellion raised by his cousin Hugh<sup>3</sup> de Gournay against King Henry I.; ancestor of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. (See Burke's "Peerage" for 1904, p. 411; Ordericus Vitalis, vol. 3, p. 452, as above.) He was erroneously claimed to be ancestor of the Talbots of Bashall, co. York, in a pedigree of that Talbot family compiled in 1666 by Christopher Townley, an eminent Lancashire antiquarian; and this error has been repeated by some later historians and genealogists. (For an account of the descendants of Hugh<sup>3</sup> Talebot, see Appendix I., pp. 85-87.)

3. GEOFFREY<sup>3</sup> TALEBOT, born in England about 1080, with his kinsman Gilbert de Lacy, was an ardent partisan of Queen Matilda\* in her rightful claim to the throne of England, which was usurped by her cousin Stephen in 1135, upon the death of her father Henry I. In 1139 she landed in England with a retinue of noblemen adherents, and the feudal barons of the western counties of England rallied to her standard. King Stephen dispatched armies against them, and defeated one of her forces in Herefordshire which was commanded by Geoffrey<sup>3</sup> Talebot. (See Hume's "History of England", edition of 1795, vol. 1, pp. 267-8, and Smollett's "History of England", second edition vol. 2, p. 41.) After the civil war had continued several

\* Daughter and only surviving legitimate child of Henry I., King of England, and wife successively of Henry V., King of Germany, and of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Comte d' Anjou.

years with varying success, Matilda was driven out of England in 1148 and retired to Normandy; but a compromise was effected that thereafter King Stephen should reign undisturbed for life and on his death Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, should succeed to the throne of England, which he did on the death of King Stephen in 1154. (See Hume's "History of England", vol. 1, p. 273.)

Geoffrey<sup>3</sup> Talebot married AGNES ———.

Children:

i. GEOFFREY<sup>4</sup>.

4. ii. WILLIAM, b. about 1110.

4. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1110, was associated with his father and their kinsman Gilbert de Lacy on the side of Queen Matilda in the civil war with King Stephen, mentioned above. In 1139 he was in command of a force which held Hereford Castle for Matilda. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 236, and "Historia Majora" by Matthew Paris, vol. 2, p. 167.) Later he was enfeoffed by his second-cousin, Baron Roger de Mowbray, in two knight's fees of the manor of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, which he is recorded as holding in 1167. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 236, and "Lists of Knight's Fees in the County of Lincoln, 14 Henry II.") In 1174 the estates of Roger de Mowbray were confiscated by King Henry II. on account of the former's participation in an attempted revolution under Prince Henry, eldest son of the sovereign; and although Baron Mowbray was eventually pardoned and had some of his estates restored to him, the Manor of Gainsborough was granted by the King, *in capite*, to another feudal baron, Henry de Lacy, who also had William<sup>4</sup> Talebot as undertenant. (See Burke's "Extinct Peerage" for 1866, p. 386, and Stark's "History of Gainsborough", pp. 110-113.) Shortly afterwards, in some manner not ascertained, William<sup>4</sup> Talebot became possessed *in capite* of the Manor of Gainsborough, as in 22 Henry II. (1176) he appears as lord of that manor and paid a fine of 2 marks to the King for privilege of hunting in the royal forest of Knaresborough. (See "Nova Placitia et Conventiones pro com. Ebor, ex Rot. Pipae", 22 Henry II.; also "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 236.) He died a few years later, but the exact year has not been determined. The name of his wife is unknown.

Heir:

5. i. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup>, b. about 1140.

5. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1140, succeeded his father as lord of the Manor of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, on the death of the latter toward the end of the reign of Henry II. (1154–1189). In 1186 he held lands in Yorkshire of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey. In 1190–1192 he took part in the third crusade to Palestine against the Saracens, serving in the army of Richard I., Coeur de Lion, King of England, and participated in the glories of the siege of Acres and the great battle of Ascalon. On starting upon this expedition, he made a grant to the church of Gainsborough for his soul and the souls of his father William<sup>4</sup> Talebot and grandfather Geoffrey<sup>3</sup> Talebot\*. (See "Charter Rolls", 1 Richard I.) William<sup>5</sup> Talbot died during the crusade or very shortly afterwards, as his son Roger<sup>6</sup> had become lord of Gainsborough by 1194. The name of his wife has not been learned.

Children:

- i. ROGER<sup>6</sup>, b. about 1165, was lord of the Manor of Gainsborough in 1194 when he paid 50 s. on an assessment levied on the nobility and landed gentry of England to ransom their King, Richard I., from Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, into whose inimical hands the English King had fallen while travelling home through Austria from the crusade to Palestine. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", pp. 242 and 236.) Roger<sup>6</sup> Talebot appears as holding one knight's fee in Gainsborough, *temp.* King John, and as a grantor of lands to the church of Gainsborough. (*Ibid.*) He d. without issue, as he was succeeded by his brother Robert.
6. ii. ROBERT, b. about 1170; heir to his brother of the Manor of Gainsborough.
- iii. SYLVESTER, held lands in Thorpe, co. York, which he gave to his nephew John<sup>7</sup> Talebot who deeded them to Selby Abbey. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 236, and "Coucher Book of Selby", charter no. 434, vol. 1, p. 264.)
- iv. SIMON.

6. ROBERT<sup>6</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1170, succeeded his brother Roger<sup>6</sup> as lord of the Manor of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, on the death of the latter without issue before 8 John (1207). (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", pp. 236 and 242;

\* William<sup>5</sup> Talebot and his father William<sup>4</sup> Talebot have been confused into one individual by some genealogists; this charter and the improbability that a man old enough for an important military command in 1139 would serve in a foreign expedition in 1190, over fifty years later, indicate there were two generations of William Talebots here.

also "Nova Oblata pro. com. Lincoln", 8 John.) In 1215 he was granted by King John the lands of Hugh Pincerni in Arnethorpe and Skaleberg in Craven, Yorkshire. (See "Close Rolls", 17 John, part 1, membrane 12.) Before 1216 he was granted lands in Brackenburgh in Craven, Yorkshire, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster. (See "Patent Rolls", 18 John, membrane 5.) Later he was in the service of this Hugh de Lacy in Ireland, from whom he received grants of extensive estates in that country. In 1225 the estates of Robert<sup>6</sup> Talebot in Ulster were confiscated by King Henry III. and given to the Bishop of Durham, the said Robert having served under his lord Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in an insurrection against the King; but on payment of a fine of £100 the said Robert<sup>6</sup> Talebot was pardoned and the estates were restored to him. (See "Close Rolls", 9 Henry III., part 2, membranes 16 and 5.)

Robert<sup>6</sup> Talebot married ERMINTRUDE DE FERRERS, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Ferrers (a son of Walcheline de Ferrers, a younger son of the Earl of Derby); she brought to her husband the Manor of Eggington, co. Derby. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 236; also "Pleadings in the Exchequer Rolls", 13 Henry III., roll 13.)

Children:

- i. WILLIAM<sup>7</sup>, b. about 1195, succeeded his father as lord of the Manor of Gainsborough, but resided mostly in Normandy where he d. in 1242. As he left no male issue, by some means of entailment, the details of which are not of record, the Manor of Gainsborough descended to his younger brothers and not to his daughter. He m. ALICE ———.

Child:

1. JOANNA<sup>8</sup>, sole child and heiress; m. ROBERT DE STUTEVILLE to whom she brought the Manor of Eggington. Upon the death without issue in 1260 of her own-cousin Richard<sup>8</sup> Talebot (son of her uncle Gerard<sup>7</sup> Talebot), Robert de Stuteville and Joanna his wife unsuccessfully claimed the Manor of Gainsborough. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", pp. 237 and 243; also "Close Rolls", 45 Henry III., membrane 16a.)
- ii. JOHN<sup>7</sup>, received lands in Thorpe by grant from his uncle Sylvester Talebot. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 237; also "Coucher Book of Selby", vol. 1, p. 264.) In 1242 he succeeded his brother William as lord of the Manor of Gainsborough, where he was granted free warren by King Henry III. in 1243. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 237; also "Cartae et Pat.", 28 Henry III.) During the same year he was in the King's service against the Welsh. (See

"Close Rolls", 28 Henry III., membrane 6, a.) He d. without issue 35 Henry III. (1251).

- iii. GERARD, succeeded his brother John in 1251, as lord of the Manor of Gainsborough. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 237.) In 1243 he had been in the King's service with his brother John Talebot in an expedition against the Welsh. (See "Close Rolls", 28 Henry III., membrane 6a.) In 1257 the King, on what ground is not clear, claimed the Manor of Gainsborough which resulted in the following settlement: by charter of 3 Nov. 1257, the King granted to his brother, William de Valence, the Manor of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, which the King lately claimed in his court against Gerard Talebot, who restored said manor to the King by a compromise that the manor should remain to said Gerard Talebot for life, with one-third of remainder successively to his widow, his heir, and the heirs of that heir, and two-thirds of remainder to said William de Valence. (Charter Rolls, 42 Henry III., membrane 5.) He apparently d. about 1258. He m. (1), EUPHEMIA ———; and (2), SYBIL ———.

Child by first wife:

1. RICHARD<sup>8</sup>, was reversionary heir to one-third of the Manor of Gainsborough according to the settlement above quoted. Upon his decease without issue in 1260, his own-cousins Thomas<sup>8</sup> Talbot of Bashall, co. York, and Joanna wife of Robert de Stuteville of Eggington, co. Derby, made rival claims to the Manor of Gainsborough. (See "Close Rolls", 45 Henry III., membrane 16a, and "Rotuli Curiae Regis", 45 Henry III., membrane 9.) Both of these claims were evidently unsuccessful, as the Manor of Gainsborough passed through the King into the possession of his half-brother William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, according to the compromise settlement made by Gerard Talbot, as above related, and then passed to the Earl's descendants through the families of Comyn, Strathbogie, Percy, and Burgh, to Thomas Baron Burgh, who sold the manor in 1596 to Sir William Hickman of London, Knt. (See Stark's "History of Gainsborough", pp. 113-123, which account, however, contains several obvious errors in details.)

7. iv. ROBERT<sup>7</sup>, b. about 1205, youngest son.

7. ROBERT<sup>7</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1205, was the youngest son of Robert<sup>6</sup> Talebot, lord of the Manor of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln. When a young man he settled in Yorkshire, where he was granted lands in Huddersfield for life by John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, first Earl of Lincoln of that family, and

owner of vast estates in the northern counties of England. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 500.) According to Christopher Towneley, this Robert Talebot at his death in 1235 (20 Henry III.) held two parts of one knight's fee in Wulrickby (?), co. Lincoln, which had been given to him by his father. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 237.)

He married about 1230, MATILDA ———, who married secondly, in 1236, ROBERT DE BEREVILLE. (*Ibid.*, pp. 237 and 243.)

Children:

8. i. THOMAS<sup>8</sup>, b. about 1230.

ii. ROBERT, held certain lands in Huddersfield, co. York, which eventually passed by a daughter and heiress to the Beaumont family of Whitley, co. York. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", pp. 237 and 243.)

8. THOMAS<sup>8</sup> TALBOT, born about 1230, was appointed governor of Clitheroe Castle in the reign of Henry III. by Edmund de Lacy, second Earl of Lincoln. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 237.) About 1253 he had granted to him by de Lacy (whose family for several generations were powerful patrons of the Talbots), the lands in Huddersfield which his parents Robert and Matilda Talbot had held for life. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 500.) He also had by grant from de Lacy, 37 Henry III. (1253), the Manor of Bashall in the parish of Mitton, deanery of Craven, co. York, in fee farm to him and his heirs forever, at a yearly rent of £8-10-7, to be paid on the feast of St. Giles (Sept. 1). (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 497; also Harleian Mss. 804, fol. 17, British Museum.) This grant was later confirmed by the King, *in capite*, and Bashall became the main seat of this branch of the Talbot family. In 1260 he made an unsuccessful claim to the Manor of Gainsborough, as previously related, claiming his rights through his father Robert<sup>7</sup> Talebot, youngest son of Robert<sup>6</sup> Talebot, lord of the Manor of Gainsborough in the time of King John. (See "Rotuli Curiae Regis", 45 Henry III., membrane 9.) He died about 2 Edward I. (1273).

He married MARTHA ———.

Children:

9. i. EDMUND<sup>9</sup>, b. about 1260.

ii. ROBERT.

iii. THOMAS.

iv. GILES.

9. **SIR EDMUND<sup>9</sup> TALBOT, KNT.**, of Bashall, co. York, born about 1260, succeeded to the family estates. In 31 Edward I. (1303), he served in the great expedition against Scotland, for which service he received on 25 July 1304, the grant of free warren in Bashall and Hapton. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 238; "Charter Rolls", 32 Edward I., no. 31; and "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 497.) In 1306 he received the honor of knighthood by bathing and other ceremonies along with Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward II.). (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 243.) His name and arms appear on a roll of the time of Edward I. as "Sire Edmund Talbot; de argent, 3 lioncells de pourpre". On 22 Oct. 1309 he was summonsed for service against the Scots. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 497; also "Rotuli Scotiae", vol. 1, p. 78.) He was witness to a deed dated the day before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin (July 19) 1310. (See "Coucher Book of Whalley", p. 925.) He died soon after, as in 4 Edward II. (1311), his widow Joane is recorded as holding as dower two carucates of land in Rishton, Lancashire. (See Baine's "History of Lancashire", edition of 1870, vol. 2, p. 84.)

He married about 1304, **JOANE HOLLAND**, born about 1285, sister (not daughter as commonly stated) of Sir Robert Holland, Knt., first Baron Holland. She married secondly, about 1312, **SIR HUGH DUTTON, KNT.**, who died in 1326; and she married thirdly, about 1328, **SIR JOHN RADCLIFFE** of Ordsall, Knt., holding with him in 1349 two carucates of land in Rishton, as dower from her first husband Sir Edmund Talbot, Knt. (See Baine's "History of Lancashire", vol. 2, p. 84; "Chetham Society Publications", vol. 95, pp. 8, 9, 15, 23; and the Dutton pedigree in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire", vol. 1, pp. 645-6; this latter authority however gives her marriages in a wrong order.)

Children:

- i. **JOHN<sup>10</sup>**, b. about 1305; eldest son and heir of Bashall according to "Nomina Villarum" for Yorkshire 9 Edward II. (1316). (See "Surtees Society Publications", vol. 49, p. 354.) He was under age and in ward to the King on 22 Aug. 1325. (See "Close Rolls", 19 Edward II., membrane 31.) He soon after became of age, as in 2 Edward III. (1328), he released the Manor of Hapton to Gilbert de Leigh, giving a receipt for payment on 12 Mar. 1327/8. (See "Chetham Society Publications", vol. 95, p. 153; "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 497; and Harleian Mss., 804, fol. 17, British Museum.) He died soon after without issue.

10. ii. **THOMAS<sup>10</sup>**, b. about 1307; heir to his brother.

10. **SIR THOMAS<sup>10</sup> TALBOT, KNT.**, of Bashall, born about 1307, on the death without issue of his elder brother John, succeeded to the family estates about 1328. On 3 Feb. 1328/9, he was deeded lands in Mitton by John de Brockholes. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 497; Harleian Mss. 804, fol. 17, British Museum.) In 1330 he was a knight, and in 1338 was in service on the Scottish borders. (See "Rotuli Scotiae", 12 Edward III., membrane 19.) In 1356 he granted annuities to two of his younger sons, Thomas and John. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 501.) On 18 Feb. 1347/8, Sir Thomas Talbot, Knt., was appointed on a commission to investigate damage done in the Queen's chase of Slaidburn and Bowland. (See "Patent Rolls", 21 Edward III., part 1, membrane 31d.)

He married about 1328, **ELIZABETH BELLAIR**, daughter and co-heir of James Bellair of Leicestershire; she survived him, being mentioned as his widow in 40 Edward III. (1366). (See "History of Whalley", vol. 1, p. 500.)

Children:

11. i. **EDMUND<sup>11</sup>**, b. about 1328.
- ii. **THOMAS**; living 1356.
- iii. **JOHN**; living 1356.
- iv. **RICHARD**; a witness in the celebrated Scrope vs. Grosvenor controversy in 1386 as to the right to a certain coat of arms.
- v. **MARY**; m. **RICHARD TEMPEST**.
- vi. **ELIZABETH**.

11. **SIR EDMUND<sup>11</sup> TALBOT, KNT.**, of Bashall, born about 1328, is said to have served in the war in France in 1348, although probably not then quite of age, and to have been knighted at the capture of Calais in that year. (See Foster's "Feudal Arms and Pedigrees", p. 189.) In 1354 (28 Edward III.), Robert de Rishton was plaintiff against Edmund Talbot, son of Thomas Talbot, defendant, concerning the Manor of Rishton, Lancashire. (See "Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire", vol. 8, p. 364.) Later Sir Edmund Talbot served under the famous "Black Prince" in his campaigns in France, and in 1367 fought in the battle of Navaretta. He died in 1373. (See "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 238.)

He married about 1353, **MARGERY BYRON**, daughter of Sir John Byron, Knt., of Clayton, Lancashire. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 500.)



## Children:

- i. THOMAS<sup>12</sup>, b. about 1353; eldest son and heir, and succeeded to the Bashall estates. For account of him and his descendants, see "History of Whalley," vol. 2, pp. 497-500.
- 12. ii. RICHARD, b. about 1355.
- iii. WILLIAM, b. about 1360; his son John<sup>13</sup> Talbot was progenitor of the Talbots of Salesbury in Lancashire. For account of this branch, see Appendix II., pp. 88-92.
- iv. HENRY; was granted an annuity of 20 marks for life on 15 Oct. 1398, which was confirmed 16 Sept. 1400. (See "Patent Rolls", 1 Henry IV, part 8, membrane 3.)
- v. GERARD; living 1396.
- vi. EDMUND; living 1398.
- vii. MATILDA; m. PETER DE RIGGENHALL.

12. RICHARD<sup>12</sup> TALBOT, born about 1355, second son of Sir Edmund Talbot, Knt., of Bashall, co. York, settled in the adjoining parish of Slaidburn where he acquired lands which continued in possession of his descendants for several generations. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 514.) At the inquisition post mortem of Thomas de Twenge, taken 26 Nov. 1376, the jurors stated that Richard Talbot and Anabella his wife and others held the Manor of Ellale of said Thomas de Twenge. (Inquisitions post mortem, 50 Edward III., no 68.) He was buried at the chapel of Stede in 1388 (10 Richard II.). (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 514; "History of Craven", p. 36.)

He married about 1375, AVELINA or ANABELLA RIGMADEN, daughter of Peter Rigmaden.

## Children:

- 13. i. PETER<sup>13</sup>, b. about 1380.
  - ii. GILES; is mentioned as brother of Peter Talbot, son of Richard Talbot, among reversioners of a deed of enfeoffment quoted in the inquisition post mortem on the estate of Henry de Houghton, taken at Clitheroe, 30 Dec. 1432. (See "Chetham Society Publications", vol. 99, p. 44.)
13. PETER<sup>13</sup> TALBOT, born about 1380, succeeded to his father's estates in Slaidburn and other neighboring parishes. Peter Talbot and Ellen his wife appear in a list of numerous persons who paid fines on final concords in the Duchy of Lancaster, 5 Henry V. (1417), and 6 Henry VI. (1427). (See "Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire", vol. 50, pp. 85

and 124.) The inquisition post mortem of Henry de Houghton, taken at Clitheroe, 30 Dec. 1432, mentions among reversioners of a deed of enfeoffment Peter Talbot, son of Richard Talbot, and his heirs, and failing heirs, then Giles Talbot, brother of said Peter, and his heirs. (See "Chetham Society Publications", vol. 99, p. 44.)

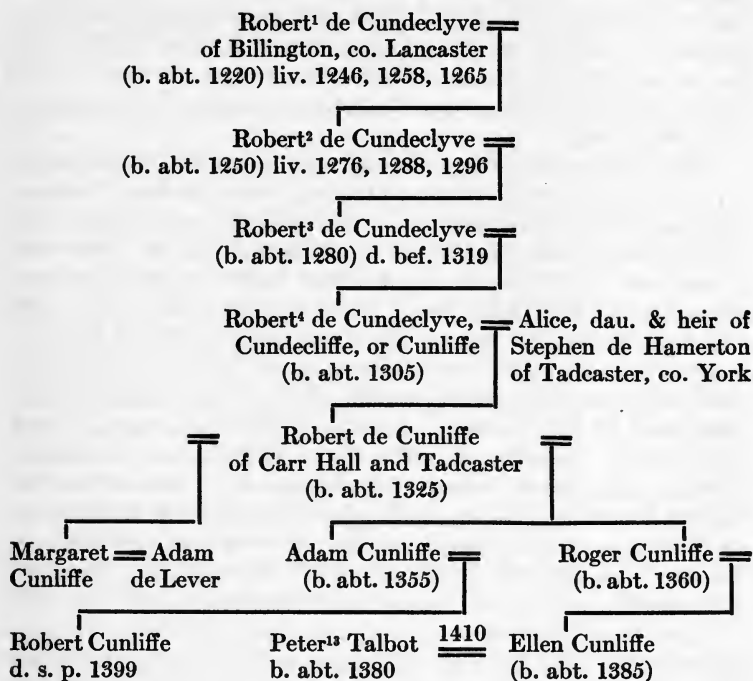
About this time, Peter Talbot was suspected of being involved with others in some conspiracy under Richard, Duke of York, against King Henry VI. Accordingly, on 24 May 1432, a commission was directed to Sir Edmund Talbot, Knt., and others, of Yorkshire, to arrest Peter Talbot and others, and bring them before the King's court at midsummer next. (See "Patent Rolls", 10 Henry VI., part 1, membrane 4 d.) Apparently Peter Talbot avoided arrest, as similar warrants appear dated 19 Jan. 1432/3, 10 Dec. 1433, 16 Oct. 1434, 10 May 1435, and 15 Feb. 1436/7. (*Ibid.*, 11 Henry 6, part 1, mem. 15 d., etc.) Finally, in 1437, Peter Talbot, son of Richard Talbot, alias Peter Talbot of Newland, co. York, alias Peter Talbot late of Bashall, co. York, alias Peter Talbot of Bowland, co. York, etc., was granted a pardon for conspiring with Richard, Duke of York, against the King. (See "Pardon Rolls", 15 Henry VI., membrane 6; also "Visitation of Yorkshire 1666", p. 239.)

In a list of the tenants of the Honour of Clitheroe, taken by commission dated 25 May 1443, appear Peter Talbot and Giles Talbot; and Peter Talbot also appears as a tenant in the Forest of Bowland. (See "Court Rolls, Honour of Clitheroe", vol. 1, pp. 499-500.) He was buried at Stede in 1446.

Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot married first, before 1405, ANNA DUTTON, daughter of Giles Dutton. (See "History of Whalley", vol. 2, p. 514.)

He married secondly, about 1410, ELLEN CUNLIFFE, born about 1385, daughter and heiress of Roger Cunliffe of Billington, co. Lancaster. She brought to her husband property in Tadcaster, co. York, and the hundred acre farm in Wilpshire in the parish of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, called from time immemorial "Carr Hall". This latter estate became the home-  
stead of a branch of the Talbot family for ten generations through a period of just three centuries, and was the ancestral home of Peter<sup>22</sup> Talbot, the colonist of New England in 1675. It will therefore be of interest to give a short outline of the Cunliffe family, taken from the "Victoria History of Lancashire", vol. 6, pp. 331 and 336.

## CUNLIFFE PEDIGREE



Child of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot by his first wife Anna Dutton:

- i. GILES<sup>14</sup>, b. about 1405; succeeded to the estates of his father in Slaidburn, Bowland, etc.; is mentioned on the Pardon Rolls of 39 Henry VI. (1460-1), and was buried at Stede. He m. ELIZABETH HOPTON, daughter of Robert Hopton.

Children:

1. EDMUND<sup>15</sup>, b. about 1430, d. without issue 12 Aug. 1496, and was buried in the Church of Preaching Friars, London. The will of Edmonde Talbotte, esquier, dated 11 Aug. 1496. Bequests for masses, etc. Two "vestmentes withe myne armes theruppon" to the altars of the Church of Preaching Friars. To my sisters Anne and Jennett. To the children of John Talbotte, to pray for my soul. Masses for the soul of my wife Margarete. To James Lyvesey and William his brother 20s. each. To [nephews] Gilles, William, and Edmonde Talbotte, 10 marks each. All residue to my brother Nicholas Talbotte, executor; he also

to have all lands "I hadde by my Fader lying in Sladebourn Wodehouse", co. York, to be at his will. Proved 25 Aug. 1496. (P.C.C. Horne 1.) He m. MARGARET ——. No children.

2. JENNETT.

3. NICHOLAS, heir to his brother Edmund, d. in 1501. His will dated 8 June 1501, gave small bequests to over seventy persons, and to several churches and towns. Of his relatives he mentions his wife Jane, her first husband David Greffyn, his deceased brother Edmund Talbott, his nephews Gilles and Edmund Talbott and Gilles, Edmund, and Nicholis Levesey; also Gilbarde Talbott, Sir John Talbott, Knt. [of Salesbury] and "Edmund Talbott the heire of Bashall". He gave 20s. in alms "as a recompense of what I have wonne or lost yn gamynge". He left bequests for masses at several churches, including Stede in Lancashire "where my fader & moder is buryed", and directed that he be buried in the lady chapel of the church of Great Berkhamsted, co. Herts. He left all his lands in Slaidburn Wodhouse in Bolland, co. York, to nephew Gilles Talbott, with remainder to issue of his sister Anne Levesey. (P.C.C., 1 Blamyr.) He m. JANE ———, widow of David Griffin. No children.

4. ANNE; m. JOHN LEVESEY. Children: 1. *Giles*; eldest son and heir; on the death without issue in 1510 of his cousin Giles<sup>16</sup> Talbot, succeeded to the Slaidburn estates of their great-grandfather Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot, grandfather Giles<sup>14</sup> Talbot, and uncles Edmund<sup>15</sup> and Nicholas<sup>15</sup> Talbot, according to the will of the latter, and was unsuccessfully sued for the property by George<sup>18</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, a second cousin, details of which litigation will be given in the account of the latter. 2. *Edmund*. 3. *Nicholas*.

5. GILES, d. unm.

6. WILLIAM, d. before 1496; was married, but the name of his wife is unknown. Children: 1. *Giles*<sup>16</sup>, b. about 1465; heir to his uncle Nicholas<sup>15</sup> Talbot in 1501; d. about 1510 leaving no surviving issue. 2. *William*, d. before 1500, without issue. 3. *Edmund*, d. before 1510 without issue.

Child of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot by his second wife Ellen Cunliffe:

14. ii. RICHARD<sup>14</sup>, b. about 1412, succeeded to Carr Hall as heir of his mother.

14. RICHARD<sup>14</sup> TALBOT, born about 1412, as heir to his mother, Ellen Cunliffe, succeeded to a small property in Tadcaster, co. York and to her ancestral estate called "Carr Hall" in Wilpshire township, Blackburn parish, Lancashire. Thus was established a new branch of the Talbot family, which owned and occupied Carr Hall for three centuries until the death in 1709 of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, whose widow sold the estate out of the family.

While the armorial and knightly Talbots of Bashall and of Salesbury were lords of manors and each of these families owned a few thousand acres of land and numerous cottages let to tenants, the Talbots of Carr Hall possessed as their principal estate a small homestead farm of about one hundred acres, having a couple of small cottages in addition to the Hall and its farm buildings. But as they were freehold owners of their estate and descended from the ancient Talbots of Bashall, they ranked as minor landed and armorial gentry, and were entitled to and used a coat of arms similar to that borne by the Bashall and Salebury families. The coat-of-arms of the Talbots of Carr Hall, recorded with their pedigree in the Visitation of Lancashire in 1665, was: *Argent, three lions salient, vert*; while the arms of the Talbots of Bashall and the Talbots of Salesbury, recorded in earlier visitations were: *Argent, three lions salient, purple*; the only difference thus being in the tincture of the lions.

The hundred acre estate known for centuries as "The Carr" or as "Carr Hall" derived its name from its situation under a high bank beside a moorland stream, the word "carr" signifying a piece of boggy ground. It is located in Wilpshire, one of the numerous townships of the ancient and extensive former parish of Blackburn in Lancashire, which since 1851 has been a city and grown to a population of about 140,000 from its important manufacture of cotton print cloths. The township of Wilpshire lies about four miles north-east of the center of the city of Blackburn, on the northerly slope of high land on the main highway from Blackburn to Whalley. A portion of the township nearest to the city has in recent years become a pleasant residential suburb of Blackburn, with attractive modern dwellings; but most of the township is still open agricultural land with old stone farm houses, several of them built over three centuries ago. The Carr Hall estate is situated on the highest part of the main road from Blackburn to Whalley and commands a charm-

ing view towards the north and west over the valley of the Ribble River; but towards the south and east the hill rises sharply behind the house to a considerable height, and a flowing stream and numerous springs on the hillside make the land rather boggy about Carr Hall, whence its name. Of the earlier buildings on the estate no knowledge has been secured; but the present stone mansion was built about 1580 by George<sup>18</sup> Talbot, and in the account of him a full description of the house will be given.

Richard<sup>14</sup> Talbot was in middle life when the famous Wars of the Roses broke out in 1455, which raged intermittently for thirty years for the succession to the English throne between the royal Houses of Lancaster and York, descendants in various lines from King Edward III. During this sanguinary civil strife, which lasted a generation and almost annihilated many of the greatest families of the feudal nobility of England, the knightly Talbots of Bashall and their junior branches of Salesbury, Slaidburn, and Carr, steadfastly served under the white rose of the House of York. At the battle of Wakefield, 30 Dec. 1460, the Yorkists were defeated, and their leader, Richard, Duke of York, was killed. In February following, 1460/1, the Lancastrian King Henry VI., issued pardons for large numbers of his Yorkist opponents, including Sir Edmund<sup>13</sup> Talbot, Knt., of Bashall, Thomas<sup>14</sup>, son of Sir Edmund<sup>13</sup> Talbot, John<sup>14</sup> Talbot of Salesbury, Giles<sup>14</sup>, son of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot, and Richard<sup>14</sup>, son of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot. (See "Pardon Rolls", 39 Henry VI.) But the Yorkists again took the field, and a few weeks later the battles of Mortimer's Cross and Towton completely and permanently crushed the power of the House of Lancaster; and Edward, son of Richard, Duke of York, became King of England, as Edward IV., on 4 March 1460/1. King Henry VI. escaped for a time, but in 1465 was captured by Sir Thomas<sup>14</sup> Talbot, Knt., of Bashall, assisted by a party of his relatives.

For their services to the House of York, the several Talbots were rewarded by King Edward IV. with various grants of lands and monetary pensions for life; among those so favored was Richard<sup>14</sup>, son of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot, who was granted twenty acres of land in Pendleton, co. Lancaster. (See "Patent Rolls", 6 Edward IV., mem. 15.)

Richard<sup>14</sup> Talbot died before 1482, but the exact time has not been ascertained. The name of his wife has not been learned.

Child:

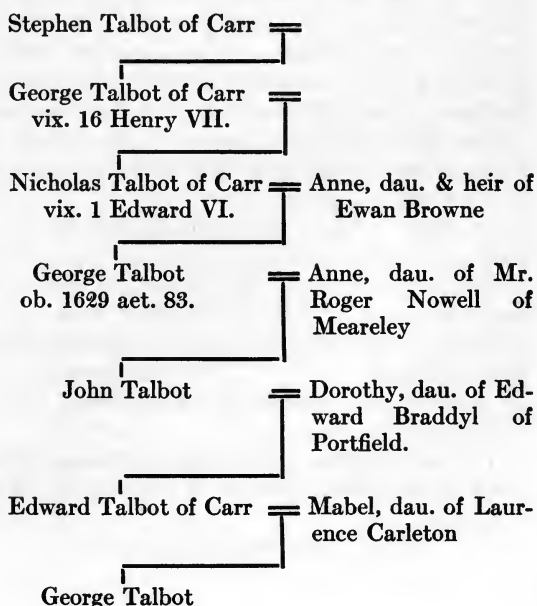
15. i. STEPHEN<sup>15</sup>, b. about 1440.

15. STEPHEN<sup>15</sup> TALBOT, born about 1440, succeeded his father in the possession of Carr Hall, co. Lancaster, and estates in Tadcaster, co. York, and Pendleton, co. Lancaster, and is the first of the Talbots of Carr Hall mentioned in the pedigree of that family in the Visitation of Lancashire in 1664-5.

The College of Arms of England, instituted about 1464, and later incorporated, is invested with the authority of granting and confirming coats-of-arms and of registering them and the pedigrees of their bearers. To facilitate the authority of the College of Arms, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, once in about a generation, its heralds went into the various counties of England to visit the landed gentry, obtain and compile records of their pedigrees and arms, and publish lists of persons unlawfully assuming armorial bearings. Pedigrees in Visitations cannot always be relied upon to be correct, as some of the information given to the heralds was mere tradition. There were four Visitations of Lancashire, viz.; in 1533, 1567, 1613, and 1664. Pedigrees of the Talbots of Salesbury are given in all these Visitations of Lancashire; but the Talbots of Carr appear only in the Visitation of 1664-5 by Sir William Dugdale, as follows:

#### TALBOT OF CARR

Arms.—*Argent, three lions salient, vert.*

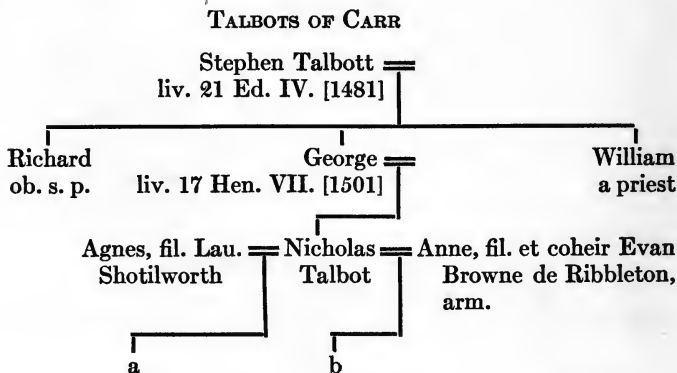


(The Visitation of Lancashire for 1664-5 by Dugdale has been printed by the Chetham Society, and the above Talbot pedigree appears on p. 299 of vol. 88 of their publications.)

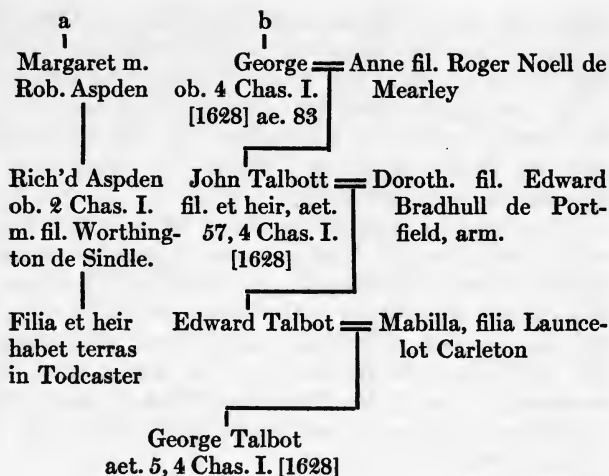
The foregoing pedigree has been proved by other sources to be correct, except in two details, viz.; George Talbot died in 1628, not 1629; and Mabel Carleton was daughter of Launcelot, not Laurence, Carleton.

It is noticeable that while almost all the three hundred pedigrees entered in this Visitation are signed by the heads of the families submitting them to the herald, the pedigree of Talbot of Carr is not so signed. Moreover, as will be duly shown, the last named George Talbot, then head of the family, was from 1657 to 1685 out of possession of the ancestral estate, and furthermore, at the time of the Visitation he had a wife and at least four children not mentioned in the pedigree. It is therefore apparent that this pedigree had been compiled many years before the time of the Visitation, but was accepted and entered by Dugdale as authentic; and by good fortune the original of this pedigree still exists and has been found.

During the seventeenth century, there flourished in Cheshire and Lancashire four antiquarians and genealogists named Randle Holme of Chester. For four generations they were actively engaged in compiling pedigrees and emblazoning arms of the gentry of those counties, and at times acted as assistants and deputies to the heralds of the College of Arms. Their valuable manuscripts are now among the famous Harleian Collection in the British Museum, London. Among these, Harleian Mss. 1987 is a large volume of their pedigrees of Lancashire families, and on page 48 appears the following pedigree, made in 1628 by the first Randle Holme, of the







The above pedigree made in 1628 by Randle Holme, was evidently compiled from family statements and old family documents and is remarkably accurate. Every step in the descent and all the details have been proved correct by other sources; and this pedigree clearly was the basis of Dugdale's pedigree in the Visitation of 1664-5.

As Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot, besides his main seat at Carr Hall, also inherited and occupied property in Tadcaster, eight miles from the city of York, it is not surprising to find mentions of him near this cathedral city. On a deed made by Robert Sharples to William Snawesell and others of lands in the City of York, dated 7 June 4 Edward IV. [1464], Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot was one of the witnesses. (See "York Memorandum Book", fol. 321 d.) The will of John Holme of Huntington\* (a wealthy merchant of the city of York), dated 20 Dec. 1490, mentions among his relatives his father-in-law William Snawsell and his "cosyn Stephyn Talbot, Esq., and Margaret his wife". (Prerogative and Exchequer Court of York, vol. 5, fol. 389.) The pedigree by Randle Holme mentions Stephen Talbot as living 21 Edward IV. [1481]; so probably Holme was shown some document signed in that year by Stephen Talbot which was in the possession of his descendants in 1628.

From probate records it appears that Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot died in 1494, leaving the following will:

The will of Stephen Talbot, Esquier, dated 19 Jan. 1493/4.

\* A parish in Yorkshire, three miles from the City of York.

My body to be buried within the church of St. Clemence of Danys without the barres of the Newe Temple of London, before the crucifex in the said church. I bequeith xxiv marks\* to be given to priests to sing M<sup>1</sup> masses for my soul. Residue of all my goodes I give to Margarete my wif, which Margarete of this my wyll I make myn executrice. Witnesses: Sir Robert Evererd, priest, and William Havison. Proved 16 Nov. 1494 by Margaret, relict and executrix. (P.C.C., 17 Vox.)

The church of St. Clement Danes, London, is located in the center of the easterly end of the Strand, just before the Strand terminates at Temple Bar and becomes Fleet Street. There has been a church on this spot for over twelve hundred years; but the present edifice was erected about 1680, replacing the very ancient one in which Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot directed he be buried.

Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot married, probably about 1465, MARGARET ———, who survived him.

Children:

- i. RICHARD<sup>16</sup>, b. about 1467; d. unm., according to the pedigree by Randle Holme in 1628.
16. ii. GEORGE, b. about 1470; succeeded to Carr Hall and the other family estates.
- iii. WILLIAM; was a priest and d. unm.

16. GEORGE<sup>16</sup> TALBOT, born about 1470, as eldest surviving son of Stephen<sup>15</sup> Talbot, succeeded to Carr Hall and the estates in Tadcaster and Pendleton. He is mentioned as living in 17 Henry VII. [1501] in the pedigree compiled by Randle Holme in 1628, (see *ante*, p. 18.); doubtless Holme saw some deed of George<sup>16</sup> Talbot in 1501 which had been preserved by his descendants. A similar reference to George<sup>16</sup> Talbot appears in the pedigree in the Visitation of Lancashire in 1664–5, doubtless taken from the compilation of Randle Holme. (See *ante* p. 17.) This George<sup>16</sup> Talbot is also mentioned (as deceased) in a lawsuit in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1576 between his grandchildren Margaret, widow of Robert Aspden, and George<sup>18</sup> Talbot; the details of this suit will be given later. (See *post*, p. 25.)

The only other record that has been found of George<sup>16</sup> Talbot concerns an unsuccessful attempt by him to get possession of the estates in Slaidburn, formerly of his great-grandfather Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot, as appears from the following document:

\* A mark was 13 s. 4 d. or two-thirds of a pound. This bequest of £16 (or about \$80) for masses would be comparatively equivalent to over \$800 at the present time.

On 24 Apr. 1510, George Talbot, gent., complains, that his great-grandfather Peter Talbot died about 25 Henry VI., seized of divers lands, messuages, tenements, etc., in Slaidburn in Bolland, co. York, which should descend to complainant as son and heir of Stephen Talbot, deceased, who was son and heir of Richard Talbot long since deceased, son of said Peter Talbot. But the said lands etc., and the evidences, scripts, and writings thereto pertaining, have by casual means come into possession of one Giles Levesey, gent., who refuses to surrender them to complainant. A summons is prayed for that said Giles Levesey be required to appear and answer. (Chancery Proceedings, Early Series.)

No further papers in this case are preserved. As Richard<sup>14</sup> Talbot, grandfather of the complainant, was only a younger half-brother of Giles<sup>14</sup> Talbot (eldest son of Peter<sup>13</sup>) through whom the estates had descended to Livesey, it does not seem likely that the plaintiff had a good case. Even if Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot had entailed the property to his *male* heirs, doubtless the entail had been broken by the descendants of Giles by legal means of fine and common recovery.

The above litigation is the latest mention that has been discovered of George<sup>16</sup> Talbot who probably died about 1520, certainly before 1523 when his son Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot had succeeded to the estates. He was doubtless buried in Whalley Church, but this assumption cannot be proved, as the parish registers of this church do not commence until 1538.

The name of his wife is unknown.

Children:

17. i. NICHOLAS<sup>17</sup>, b. about 1500.
- ii. THOMAS; m. ISABELLA ———, who was bur. at Whalley, 1 Oct. 1560.
- iii. RICHARD, bur. at Whalley, 28 Feb. 1541/2; m. ISABELLA ———, who was bur. at Whalley, 11 Dec. 1539.
- iv. ROBERT; m. at Whalley, 20 Jan. 1538/9, JOANNA COOKE.

17. NICHOLAS<sup>17</sup> TALBOT, born about 1500, succeeded to Carr Hall and the other family estates, and is first found of record in 15 Henry VIII. [1523] on a subsidy roll [tax grant to the King] for Lancashire, appearing as "Nycholas Talbot of Wyllipshyre" and being assessed 2s. on lands of yearly value of 40s. (See "History of Blackburn", p. 62.) Three miles north-east of Carr Hall lie the picturesque ruins of Whalley Abbey, which was the grandest monastery in Lancashire and

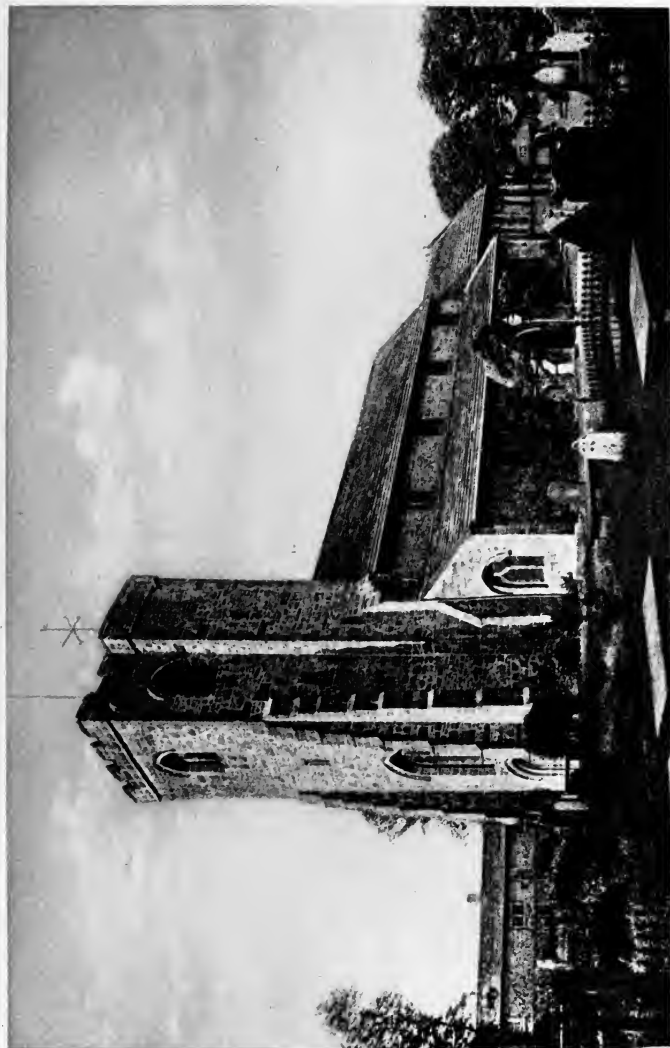
possessor of thousands of acres of lands until the destruction of its buildings and the sequestration of its estates by Henry VIII. in 1539. An inventory of the estates and rental roll of the tenants of Whalley Abbey, taken at the time of its suppression, shows that Nicholas Talbot held of the Abbot of Whalley, Snodworth in Billington, paying yearly therefore 1 s. Snodworth is the upland farm adjacent to Wilpshire Moor, lying above the estate of Carr Hall; and its name continues to the present day.

Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot died 28 Apr. 1547, and was buried on the same day in Whalley Church, as recorded in its ancient registers. Although Carr Hall is located in Wilpshire township of Blackburn Parish, the parish church of Whalley is a mile nearer than that of Blackburn and the road to Whalley is more pleasant and convenient. Therefore the Talbots of Carr Hall preferred association with Whalley Church, and for at least six generations most of their members had sepulture within its venerable and hallowed walls. Whalley is one of the most ancient and interesting parish churches in England, dating from early Saxon times; and the present fine and impressive edifice, built as early as 1200, is in perfect preservation, having withstood through seven centuries the devastations of civil wars and religious revolutions, and the ravages of the elements. Its parchment parish registers being in 1538, as early as any in England, and are complete and in perfect preservation.

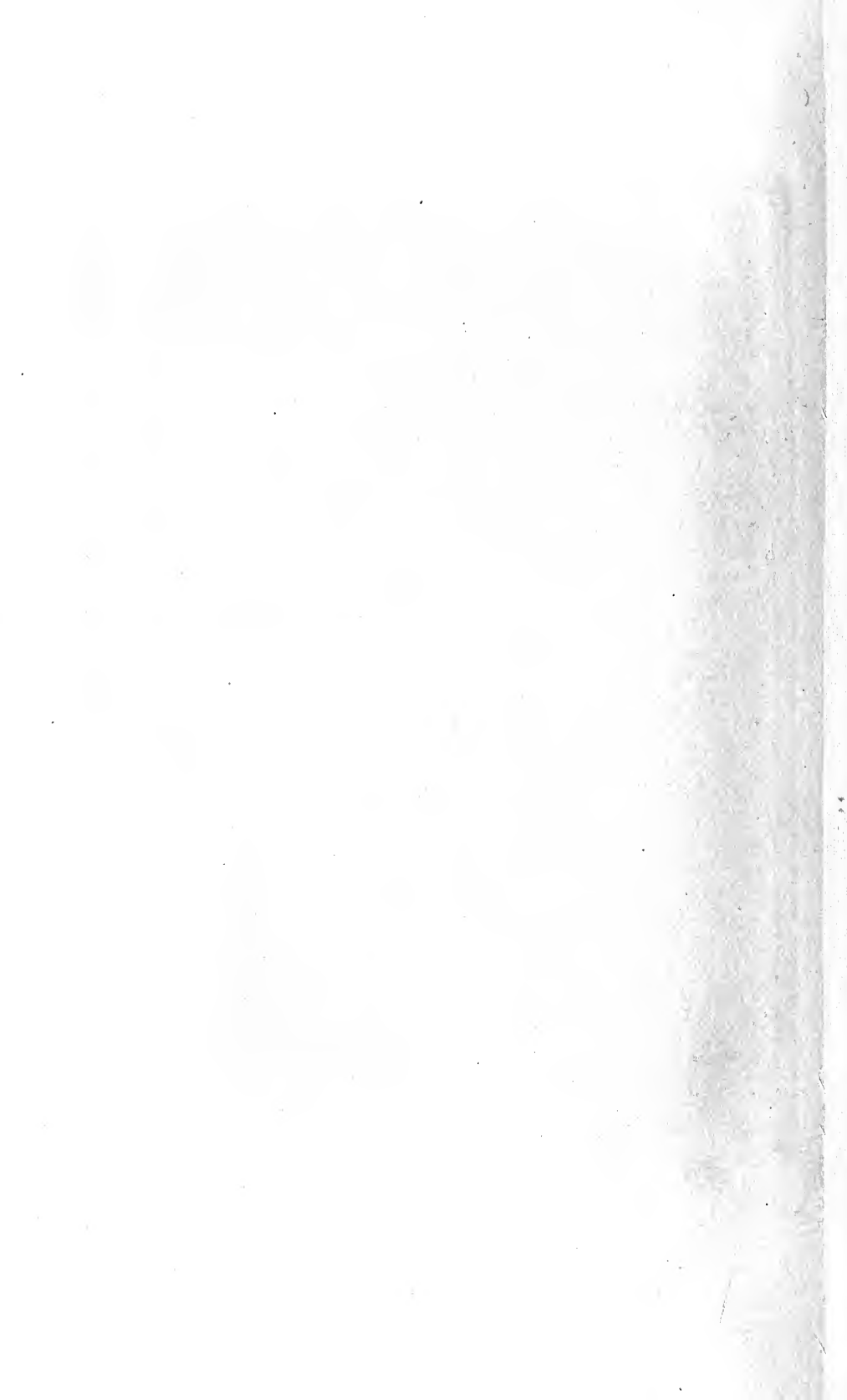
Details of the property in Lancashire held by Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot appear in an inquisition post mortem held 5 Sept. 1 Edward VI. [1547]. The jurors state that he died seized of two messuages [dwelling houses] forty acres of arable land, sixteen acres of meadow, and eighteen acres of woodland, in Wilpshire and Salesbury; twenty acres of land and 2s. rent in Pendleton; and nine acres of land in Billington. They further state that the lands in Wilpshire and Salesbury were held of John Talbot, Esq., of Salesbury\*; the lands in Billington† were

\* This statement has caused much difficulty, making it appear that the Talbots of Carr descended from the Talbots of Salesbury, and conflicting with other evidences. But the statement is clearly erroneous, as the Talbots of Carr Hall had derived that property by marriage with the heiress of the Cunliffe family several years before the Talbots of Salesbury acquired their far greater estate by marriage with the great heiress, Isabel de Cliderou (Clitheroe), which family had never possessed Carr Hall.

† This was Snodworth farm.



*Whalley Church*



held *in capite* of the King, formerly of Whalley Abbey; and the lands in Pendleton were held of tenure unknown. They also state that the said Nicholas Talbot died 28 April last past, and that George Talbot is his son and heir and aged one year, eleven months, and more, on the date of the inquisition. (Duchy of Lancaster, Inq. Post. Mort., vol. 9, no. 41.) Besides the above-named property in Lancashire, Nicholas Talbot also left the ancestral property in Tadcaster, co. York, on which no inquisition seems to have been held.

The marriages and children of Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot are correctly given in the pedigree compiled by Randle Holme in 1628 (see *ante*, pp. 18–19), as his statements are confirmed by evidences in a suit to be given in the account of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot. (See *post*, pp. 25–26.)

Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot married first on 4 Feb. 1525/6, AGNES SHUTTLEWORTH, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Worsley) Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, armiger; she had one daughter, and was buried at Whalley 22 Nov. 1542.

He married secondly, in 1544, ANNE BROWNE, daughter and co-heir of Evan Browne of Ribbleson, co. Lancaster, armiger; she had two children, survived her husband, and married secondly, about 1549, RICHARD SHERBURNE of Bayley.

Child by first marriage:

- i. MARGARET<sup>18</sup>, born about 1527; m. about 1545, ROBERT ASPDEN. In 1549 they sued her stepmother, her half-brother George<sup>18</sup> Talbot and others, for a part of her father's personal estate. In 1576, Margaret Aspden, then a widow, unsuccessfully sued her half-brother George<sup>18</sup> Talbot for the Carr Hall estate; and in Jan. 1578/9, he conveyed to her by fine the ancestral property in Tadcaster, co. York. (Details of these matters will appear in the account of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot). Robert Aspden d. before 1576, but the time of death of his widow Margaret is unknown. Child: *Richard*, b. about 1550, d. 1626; m. ——— Worthington, and left a daughter who was heiress to the Tadcaster lands, according to the Talbot pedigree by Randle Holme in 1628. (See *ante*, p. 19.)

Children by second marriage:

18. ii. GEORGE<sup>18</sup>, b. in September 1545; succeeded to Carr Hall.
- iii. BRIDGET, b. abt. 1547; mentioned in the suit of 1549; further history untraced.

18. GEORGE<sup>18</sup> TALBOT, born in September 1545, on the death of his father in 1547 succeeded to the Carr Hall estate which he held and occupied for the long period of eighty years,

until his death in 1628. During his tenure the Talbot family of Carr Hall attained its greatest importance and prosperity; but soon after his death, there commenced a series of disastrous reverses, due partly to their steadfast adherence to the Catholic faith, partly to their support of the Royalists in the Civil War, and partly to an extraordinary amount of litigation in which they were engaged. It seems doubtful if any other estate of equal value in England was the subject of as many lawsuits as was Carr Hall from 1547 until 1709 when it passed out of the family.

The long series of legal contentions started in the spring of 1549, when George<sup>18</sup> Talbot was only three years old, in a suit brought by his much older half-sister and her husband, of which the following particulars have been gleaned:

In Easter Term, 3 Edward VI. (1549), Robert Aspeden and Margaret his wife and Bryget Talbot, said Margaret and Bridget being daughters of Nicholas Talbot, late of Whytshyre, co. Lancaster, deceased, complain that by the ancient custom of the county, if a man decease leaving a wife and children, his wife should have one third of his goods [personal estate], the executors another third, and the children (except the eldest son and heir) the remaining third. But now, so it is, the said Nicholas Talbot died in 1 Edward VI. [1547] leaving a wife, the said two daughters, and George Talbot his son and heir, and leaving goods of over £80 in value, which have been seized by Anne late wife of deceased, and now wife of Richard Sherburne, gent., and by John Singleton and the said George Talbot, the other executors, who refuse to give the plaintiffs their shares, although requested in most gentle manner to do so, contrary to equity and good conscience. The plaintiffs pray that said Richard Sherburne and Anne his wife, John Singleton, and George Talbot, be summonsed to answer the premises.

The defendants answer that the plaintiff Margaret was advanced her portion at the time of her marriage, and she and her husband Robert Aspeden claim all the landed estate of said Nicholas Talbot in Lancashire and Yorkshire, of yearly value of over £10, in right of said Margaret as heir in tail, so she cannot also claim any part of her father's goods. The said Bridget Talbot is under three years of age and in custody of her mother who stands charged with her portion, and the said George Talbot is only four years old so has never administered his father's goods. The said Nicholas by his will\* bequeathed

\* No record of this will now exists in any probate court.



all his goods to his wife Anne and son George, so his other children cannot claim any share in them. The said John Syngleton merely paid the fees for probating the will. All the goods of the said Nicholas came to the hands of the said Anne except those that the said Robert and Margaret "imbesyled and toke".

Among the depositions for the plaintiff, taken at Preston, co. Lancaster, 18 Apr. 1550, Edward Whalley of Blackburn, ae. 70, William Clayton of Little Harwood, ae. 70, Richard Radcliffe of Balderston, ae. 79, and William Shorrock of Eccleshill, deposed that by custom of the county if a man died leaving a wife and children, his goods should be divided into three parts, one for the wife, another for the executor, and the third for the children (except the heir). Richard Warde of Mellor, ae. 63, Robert Forest of Samlesburie, ae. 68, and Lawrence Heydock of Osbaldeston, ae. 50, deposed they "praysed" the goods of said Nicholas Talbot at £58-6-8.

By decree of Hilary Term 1553, it was ordered that said Rycherd Sherbourne and Anne his wife pay to said Robert Aspeden and Margaret his wife £10 for her portion of her father's goods; but if the executors of Ewan Browne, gent., deceased, recover £40 against the executors of said Nicholas Talbot by reason of covenants made between said Ewan and Nicholas on 31 Oct. 1544, then said payment to said Robert and Margaret shall be reduced in proportion. (Pleadings in the Duchy Court of Lancashire, vol. 53, A-1, and Orders and Decrees, vol. 8, fol. 439 d.)

It will be noticed that in the answer in the above case about personal property, the defendants state that the complainant Margaret Aspden also had claimed the landed estates of her father Nicholas Talbot. No records have been found of any such suit at that time (1549); but nearly thirty years later, George<sup>18</sup> Talbot was threatened in his ownership of Carr Hall, etc., in another suit brought by his half-sister, as shown by the following bill of complaint:

In 18 Elizabeth [1576], Margaret, widow of Robert Aspden, deceased, complains that her grandfather George Talbot of Carr in Wilpshire, gent., deceased, was seized of two messuages, lands, meadows, etc., in Wilpshire and Salesbury, and lands called Snodworth in Billington now in the tenure of one George Talbot, son of Nicholas Talbot, deceased, and of one John Hyndle. And being so seized, in consideration of a marriage

to be had between Nicholas Talbot, son and heir apparent of said George Talbot the grandfather, and Agnes daughter of Laurence Shuttleworth, deceased, the said George Talbot the grandfather, did convey the said messuages etc. unto Tristram Yate, John King, *et als.* as feoffees, to the use of said George the grandfather for life, with reminder after his decease to the use of the said Nicholas and Agnes and their heirs.\* On 4 Feb. 17 Henry VIII. [1525/6], by force of above statute, said Nicholas Talbot and Agnes his wife (his father George Talbot in the meantime having died), became seized of the premises in fee tail and had issue the said complainant Margaret Aspden; and the said Nicholas and Agnes having both died, said premises by right descended to complainant as daughter and heir. But so it is, that the evidences relating to the aforesaid conveyances have by casual means come to the hands of George Talbot, son of said Nicholas by a later wife, and to the said John Hyndley, who hold the documents and the premises. Complainant prays for a summons to said George Talbot and John Hyndley† to produce the documents in court. (Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, vol. 99, no. A-12.)

No other documents in above suit can be found, and the plaintiff evidently failed in her suit, as George<sup>18</sup> Talbot held the estates until his death in 1628 and transmitted them to his descendants. But it is possible that George<sup>18</sup> Talbot made some compromise with his half-sister as to her claim to their father's lands, as three years after the above suit took place, he conveyed to her in 1579 the ancestral estates in Tadcaster, co. York, which had been in the family for about 170 years and had come to the Talbot family, together with Carr Hall, by the marriage about 1410 of Peter<sup>13</sup> Talbot with the heiress Ellen Cunliffe. This conveyance was made by fine, a method of land transfer used in England nearly five centuries, the process being a collusive suit in which by agreement the purchaser sued the seller for the property in question, and the latter acknowledged the right of the former to it, for a consideration. The considerations named in such proceedings were fictitious or nominal; the actual prices did not appear.

\* This marriage contract was made by George Talbot and Lawrence Shuttleworth when their children Nicholas and Agnes were mere boy and girl, the marriage taking place several years later when they had grown to maturity. This practice was common at that period among the landed gentry.

† He was probably the tenant of the cottage on the Carr Hall estate

Final concord made in the Octave of Hilary, 21 Elizabeth [1578/9] between Margaret Aspden, widow, complainant, and George Talbot and Anne [Nowell] his wife defendant, of one messuage, one toft,\* thirty-six acres of arable land, ten acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, and two acres of wood in Tadcaster [co. York]; said George and Ann acknowledged said messuage, etc., to be the right of said Margaret, as those which they remised and quit claimed to the said Margaret; and said George and Anne warrant the premises to the said Margaret and her heirs against the said George and his heirs forever. And for this quitclaim, warrant, fine, and agreement, said Margaret gave to said George and Anne £40 sterling. (Feet of Fines, co. York, Hilary Term, 21 Elizabeth.)

A record has been found of one more suit in which George<sup>18</sup> Talbot was engaged. In 1599 he sued Edward Braddyll, Esq., of Portfield in Whalley, co. Lancaster, for £200. The answer by Braddyll is the only document preserved in this suit; but it gives some valuable family history, as will be seen by the following abstract:

The answer of Edward Braddyl, Esq., defendant, to the bill of complaint of George Talbot, gent., complainant, dated 18 Nov., 42 Elizabeth [1599]. The defendant saith that the complainant hath admitted to several witnesses that the defendant doth not owe him £200 as in said bill is untruly alleged. Defendant further states that in consideration of a marriage to be had and solemnized between John Talbot, son and heir of complainant, and Dorothy Braddyl, daughter of defendant, by the mediation of Ralph Assheton, the said complainant George Talbot agreed to convey and assure certain lands to the use of the said John and Dorothy, as part of her jointure. (Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, vol. 195, T. 8.)

It is a curious coincidence that over eighty years later, another George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, great-grandson of the above George<sup>18</sup> Talbot of Carr, brought a chancery suit in 1682 against his second-cousin Edward Braddyll of Moreton, great-grandson of the above Edward Braddyll of Portfield, full details of which will be given in the account of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot.

In a subsidy (or grant of a tax to the sovereign by Parliament) in 1570, George Talbot was assessed on lands in Wilpshire of the yearly value of 30 s. On the same subsidy, John Talbot, Esq., of Salesbury was assessed on lands of yearly value of £21-13-6, or on nearly fifteen times as much. In a subsidy of 1611, George

\* A ruinous building.

Talbot paid 16 d. on lands in Wilpshire valued at 20 s. per year. (See "History of Blackburn", p. 87.)

During the sixteenth century the whole able-bodied male population of England between the ages of sixteen and sixty were held liable for military service, and militia musters were held every few years. In 1574 a "Levy of Arms" was held, by which the nobility and gentry were directed to supply specified military equipment according to their station. In the Parish of Blackburn, George Talbot was to furnish "1 longe bowe, 1 sheffe of arrows, 1 scull, and 1 bill". (See "History of Blackburn", pp. 71-2.)

The Blackburn Grammar School (which still continues in active operation) was founded in 1509, and in 1567 was granted a charter of incorporation by Queen Elizabeth, its management being placed in the hands of a Board of Governors elected for life. George Talbot of Carr appears as a governor as early as 1586 and presumably continued in office over forty years until his death in 1628. His interest in this school is further shown in the following record in a subscription list of the Lancashire gentry in 1601 to augment the school's endowment: "George Talbot of the Carre, gent., of his owne gyfte, the some of fourtie shillinges, whereof twentie shillinges for the Carre, and twentie shillinges for Wytton". (See "Chetham Society Publications", New Series, vol. 66, pp. ix, 8, 38, 69, and 116.)

That George Talbot was considered a reliable business man is indicated by the fact that in 1607 he was appointed one of the trustees of the great landed estate of Sir Thomas Walmesley, Knt., an eminent lawyer who had acquired an enormous fortune. (See "History of Blackburn", p. 434.)

Preston was in ancient times the most important commercial center near Carr Hall. By charter of 1179 this place was granted a borough [or city] government, with special trade privileges to its burgesses [freemen], and also was granted the right to hold periodically a guild-merchant, which has been held once every twenty years for at least six centuries, the last one taking place in 1902. At these guild-merchants, the burgesses enrolled their names and the names of their sons and grandsons, and a pageant and a banquet were held with interesting ceremonies of great antiquity. The burgesses were of two classes, "In Burgesses" who dwelt in Preston itself, and "Foreign Burgesses" whose residences were outside the city. Burgesses paid a fine (or fee) on their admission, and at subsequent guild-merchants they attended, and the sons of burgesses

had special rights of admission on account of their birth. Some families continued as burgesses for several generations, and the recording of their names every twenty years gives some lengthy pedigrees on these rolls which are preserved complete from 1542, and a few earlier rolls exist back to 1397.

The Talbots of Carr Hall appear among the foreign burgesses on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1602 and 1622 as follows:

#### PRESTON GUILD ROLLS.

##### Roll of 1602.

George Talbott of Carr, sworn.  
 John Talbott, son of him, sworn.  
 William Talbott, brother of him [John].  
 George Talbott, son of said John.  
 Edward Talbott, brother of him [George]

##### Roll of 1622.

George Talbott of Carr, gent.  
 John Talbott, son of him.  
 Edward Talbott, son of him [John].  
 Thomas Talbott, brother of him [Edward].  
 John Talbott, brother of him [Thomas].

At the next guild-merchant held in 1642, the Talbots of Carr failed to attend and disappear from the rolls.

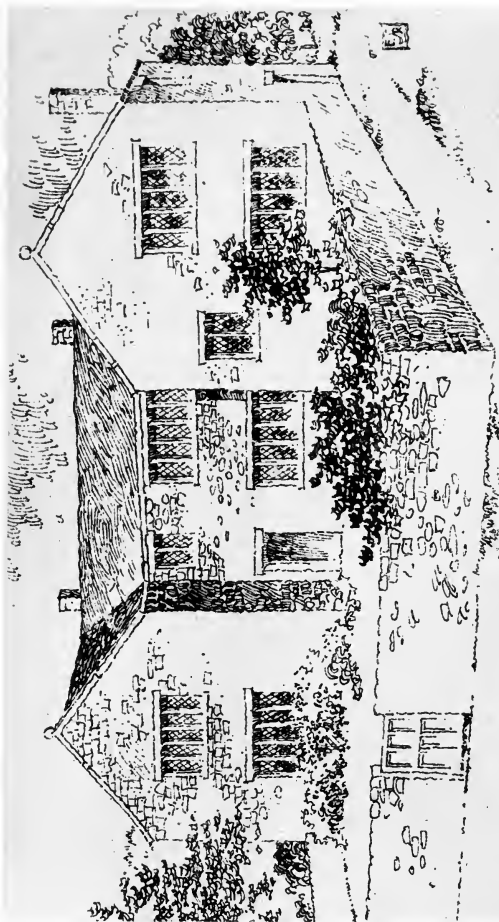
George<sup>18</sup> Talbot was a lad of thirteen years when Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne in 1558 and firmly and permanently established the Protestant Church of England, to which the vast majority of the people of England conformed. But a small part of the population, particularly in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, clung to the old Catholic faith, and the Talbots of Salesbury and the Talbots of Carr continued steadfast Catholics through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Two of the sons and several grandsons of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot became Catholic priests. The Catholics endured various sacrifices for their convictions, as from 1578 to 1791, no public Catholic churches were allowed in England and their adherents were subjected to constant surveillance and various persecutions like double taxation and heavy fines. They were therefore obliged to hold their services largely in private chapels of the wealthy landed Catholic gentry, but were generally buried in the churches or church yards of the Church of England. From time to time lists of Catholics, called "Recusant Rolls" were compiled, which state the penalties of their recusancy, most of which are now at the Public Record Office in London. In a Recusant

Roll of 1592, preserved among the manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury, appear in Lancashire, John Talbot of Salysbury, Esq., George Talbot and Robert Talbot of Salisbury, gents., and George Talbot of Carre, gent. (See "Historical Manuscript Commission, 10th Report", part 4, pp. 265-6.)

George<sup>13</sup> Talbot was the builder of the messuage or mansion house of Carr Hall which still remains in unchanged general form on the old estate, so this seems a desirable place to give a description of this interesting old dwelling-house. During the sovereignty of Elizabeth (1558-1603), a great wave of prosperity swept over England, and the latter half of her reign witnessed the reconstruction and enlargement of old structures and the erection of new manor-houses, mansions, and farm-houses, all over England. Whether the ancient messuage on the Carr estate happened to be destroyed by fire, or had become so dilapidated from age as not to be worth rebuilding, has not been ascertained; but it is evident, from its style of architecture, that the present "Carr Hall" was a new building erected about 1580 by George<sup>14</sup> Talbot. His sale of his Tadcaster property to his half-sister Margaret Aspden in 1579 perhaps provided the means for building his new mansion.

Carr Hall faces the north-west, is built of stone, and consists of a central block with two projecting wings, the favorite plan of such houses built *temp.* Elizabeth. It measures about seventy feet across the front and thirty-five feet in depth. The walls are of stone, over two feet thick, and the roof is covered with stone tiles about two feet square and nearly two inches thick; the outside walls have been kept whitewashed in recent years. The floor of the first story is paved with flagstones about two feet square. The narrow mullions in the windows are of stone, and the ancient diamond-shaped leaded lights in the sashes were replaced by plain glass less than twenty-five years ago. The flower garden in front of the house, surrounded with a five-foot wall, extends the whole width of the building and is about a hundred feet deep from the entrance gate to the front door of the house. The writer visited the place on November 7, 1905, and spent the morning in carefully examining, measuring, and sketching the house. The building shows its age and is considerably the worse for wear; but the central block and westerly (or right hand) wing are still comfortably habitable as a farm house. The easterly (or left-hand) wing, originally containing the great "hall" (or living room) and the "great chamber" over it, is in a ruinous condition, and used only for farm storage.

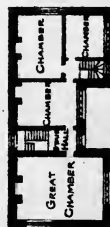




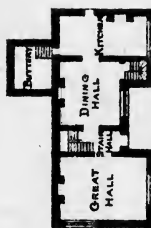
# "CARR HALL,"

BLACKBURN, ENGLAND.

BUILT BY GEO. TALBOT ESQ. IN 1580.  
AND OWNED BY THE FAMILY UNTIL 1710.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

*Carr Hall when owned by the Talbots*



The accompanying perspective drawing and plans show the appearance and arrangement of the house during its occupancy by four generations of Talbots from about 1580 to 1710. The great "hall" (or living room) was twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, with a massive fireplace at the rear end; the "dining hall" was about twenty feet square and also had a large fireplace; and the third hearth was in the "kitchen" which was about thirteen feet wide and thirty feet long. In an ell, half under ground and back of the kitchen, was a "buttery" about twelve by fifteen feet, reached from the kitchen by a short flight of stone steps, now well worn down by the footsteps of busy housewives during over three centuries. In the second story were the "great chamber", over the great hall and of the same size; the "middle chamber", over the dining hall and about fourteen feet wide and twenty feet long; the "little stair-head chamber", over the kitchen and about thirteen feet square; and the "other chamber", mostly over the kitchen and about sixteen feet wide and twenty feet long. All the above rooms are so named and mentioned in the inventory in 1709 of the estate of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, the last of the Talbots who owned Carr Hall, and great-grandson of its builder George<sup>18</sup> Talbot. After the Talbots had disposed of Carr Hall, the inside was altered to make it suitable for two families, by dividing the great hall and great chamber over it each into two rooms, and by building a small new stair hall in the front of the left hand wing, for which a new small window was cut through the front wall. At the same time, two of the five divisions of the great front window of this wing were blocked up, to save tax on window glass. These disfiguring changes appear in the cut which heads the article on Carr Hall by Mr. Abram, this cut showing the front as it exists at the present time. In 1710 Anne Talbot, widow of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, sold the estate to the trustees of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., from whom it descended to the Petre family and still is included in their very large landed estate. Up to 1906 a family named Hill had been for three generations the tenants of Carr Hall; but in that year the Petres made a lease of the property to a family named Carr who have since occupied it.

After owning and occupying Carr Hall for the remarkable period of eighty years, George<sup>18</sup> Talbot died at the age of eighty-three years and was buried in Whalley Church, 4 June 1628. At that period it was a custom among the nobility and landed gentry to have an officer or deputy from the College of Arms to

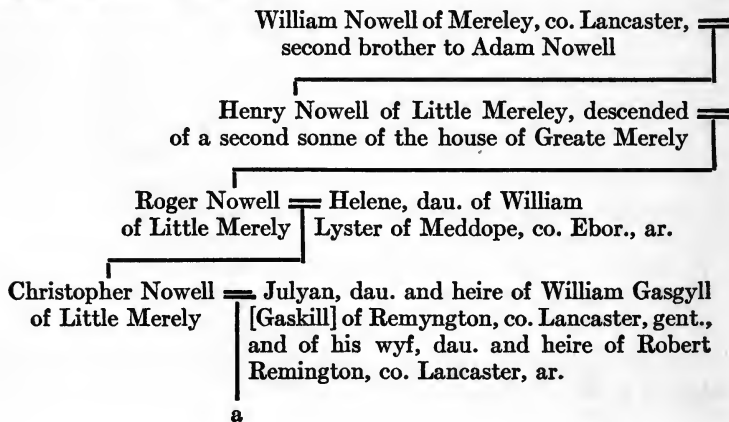
direct their funeral obsequies with various ceremonies according to the rank of the deceased, and to draw up a "funeral certificate" which included a pedigree of the deceased and account of his children. During the reign of James I. and Charles I. (1603-1649), Randle Holme of Chester, as a deputy to the heralds of the College of Arms, was much employed in this line by the gentry of Lancashire and Cheshire; and it is likely that the pedigree of the Talbots of Carr made in 1628, which remains among his manuscripts was compiled by him from a funeral certificate he prepared at the time of the obsequies of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot on 4 June 1628. (See *ante*, pp. 18-19.)

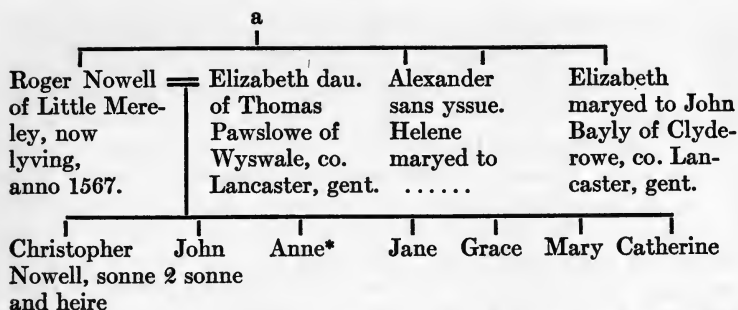
George<sup>18</sup> Talbot married first, at Whalley Church, 27 June 1569, ANNE NOWELL, born about 1550, eldest daughter of Roger and Elizabeth (Paslowe) Nowell of Little Mearley, co. Lancaster; the witnesses to this marriage were Thomas and Alexander Whittingham, Edward Mages, Edmund Middleton, John Turner, and many others, according to the record of the wedding in the Whalley registers.

The Nowells of Little Mearley, co. Lancaster, were minor landed and armorial gentry and a junior branch of the more important and very ancient Nowells of Great Mearley and Reade Hall. In the Visitation of Lancashire in 1567, Roger Nowell entered the following pedigree of

#### NOWELL OF LITTLE MERLEY

Arms.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4. Argent, three covered cups, sable, garnished or [Nowell]; 2 and 3. Gules, a pelican in piety, or, foliage vert, nest of the second [Gaskill].*





("Chetham Society Publications," vol. 81, p. 33.)

Anne (Nowell) Talbot died between 1581 and 1587, having had at least ten children.

George<sup>18</sup> Talbot married secondly, at Whalley Church, 3 Aug. 1587, ANNE HOLDEN, whose ancestry has not been learned. She appears in a Recusant Roll of 34 Elizabeth (1592-3) as "Anna Talbott de Carre ux Georgii Talbott, gen". (Recusant Roll No. I, 34 Elizabeth, mem. 24.) She was buried at Whalley Church, 13 May 1612, having had at least two children.

Children of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot by his first wife Anne (Nowell), recorded in the registers of Whalley:

- i. NICHOLAS<sup>19</sup>, bapt. 31 Mar. 1570; bur. 15 Apr. 1571.
19. ii. JOHN, bapt. 27 Mar. 1571; succeeded to Carr Hall.
- iii. THOMAS, bapt. 20 Jan. 1572/3; entered the Jesuit English College at Rome in 1591, was ordained a priest 1 May 1597, and entered the Society of Jesus in 1598. After serving as penitentiary at Loretto, he was appointed rector and master of novices at St. John's, Louvain, in 1607. In 1615 he was sent to England as associate to Father Blount. In 1622 he was in the Northamptonshire Mission; in 1639 in the College of the Holy Apostles, Suffolk District, and in 1642 in the College of the Blessed Aloysius, where he died about 1652, aged about eighty years. (See Foley's "Records of the English College of the Society of Jesus", vol. 1, p. 658 and vol. 7, p. 758.)
- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. 28 May 1574; living 1616.
- v. BRIDGET, bapt. 11 Nov. 1575; living 1616.
- vi. MARY, bapt. 19 Mar. 1576/7; living 1616.
- vii. RICHARD, bapt. 23 Feb. 1577/8; became a Catholic priest; living in 1616.

\* Two years after the Visitation, this Anne Nowell married in 1569, George<sup>18</sup> Talbot, as before stated.

- viii. DOROTHY, bapt. 1 Aug. 1579; bur. at Church-Kirk, 5 May 1657; m. RALPH RISHTON of Ponthalgh and Mickle-Hey in the township of Rishton, son of William and Eleanor (Charnock) Rishton, and descended from an ancient family of that place.

Children (RISHTON):

1. WILLIAM, b. 1606, heir to Ponthalgh.
  2. ANNE, d. unm.
  3. RALPH.
  4. MARGARET; m. JOHN BUCK.
  5. EDWARD, b. in 1614, entered the Jesuit English College at Rome in 1634. At his matriculation he stated: "I am twenty years of age and son of Ralph and Dorothy [Talbot] Rishton, both of respectable families. My father before his death became a Catholic. My mother is still living; also four brothers and three sisters, all Catholics". He was ordained a priest 3 Apr. 1639. (See Foley's "Records of the English College of the Society of Jesus", vol. 1, p. 659.)
  6. JOHN, d. unm.
  7. ROGER.
  8. DOROTHY, d. unm.
- ix. FRANCES<sup>19</sup> bapt. 14 Jan. 1580/1; living 1616.
- x. CATHERINE, b. abt. 1583, living 1616; m. JAMES RISHTON of Mickle-Hey, a relative of Ralph Rishton of Ponthalgh, husband of her sister Dorothy.

Children (RISHTON):

1. EDWARD, eldest son and heir, b. about 1608.
2. FRANCES.
3. RALPH, b. in 1612; matriculated at the Jesuit English College at Rome in 1632, stating: "I am twenty years of age and son of James and Catherine [Talbot] Rishton of Micklehey in Rishton, and my parents are of the middle class. My father's relatives are heretics but esteemed for wealth. Nearly all on my mother's side are Catholics and some of them of good note, viz., two of my mother's brothers, both of whom studied in this College and are in the Society of Jesus, viz., Thomas and William, sons of George Talbot of Carr Hall. I have brothers Edward and John, and sisters Frances and Anne". (See Foley's "Records of the English College of the Society of Jesus", vol. 1, p. 658.)
4. JOHN.
5. ANNE.

Children of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot by his second wife Anne (Hollen), recorded in the registers of Whalley:

- xi. NICHOLAS<sup>19</sup>, b. about 1590; bur. 10 Apr. 1595.
- xii. WILLIAM, b. about 1597; mentioned in the Preston Guild Roll of 1602; entered the Jesuit English College at Rome 13 Oct. 1616, stating: "I am nineteen years of age and my parents are of the upper class of society. I have three brothers and six sisters, all Catholics". He received minor orders in 1617, and was ordained a priest and admitted to the Society of Jesus at Liège in 1619. For several years he served in the missions at Paris and Rouen. Later he was a missionary in the College of St. Ignatius (London District) in 1642, and in the College of the Holy Apostles (Suffolk District) in 1649; and in 1655 returned to London where he d. 12 May 1660. (See Foley's "Records of the English College of the Society of Jesus", vol. 1, p. 659, and vol. 7, p. 760.) He was buried in the Church of St. Pancras, London, where his monument bears the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM  
TALBOT, of Carr, in the county  
of Lancaster, gent. Who dyed  
the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May in the yeare  
of our Lord 1660.  
Aged 60 yeares.

(See Cansick's "Epitaphs of Middlesex", vol. 1, p. 1.) Apparently the age on this inscription is understated by about three years.

19. JOHN<sup>19</sup> TALBOT, born at Carr Hall, about 11 P. M., Sunday, 25 Mar. 1571, and baptized at Whalley Church 27 Mar. 1571, succeeded to the ancestral estate, at the age of fifty-seven years, on the death of his father in 1628. On 22 Dec. 1628, he was elected a governor of the Blackburn Grammar School, and paid the usual election fee of 10 s. (See "Chetham Society Publications", New Series, vol. 67, pp. 165-6.) After 1642 his name disappears from the school records as attending the meetings of the governors. Although he was enrolled under his father in the Preston Guild Rolls of 1602 and 1622, he did not attend the guild-merchant of 1642; so the family lost their citizenship as foreign burgesses of Preston. (See *ante*, p. 29.)

Being a Catholic, John Talbot suffered the penalties of maintaining his religious convictions, as appears from the following entries on the Recusant Rolls:

5 Charles I. [1629]. John Talbott of Carr, gent., for the rent of one messuage and 40 acres of land etc. in Whilpeshire; fine £10. (Recusant Roll no. 37, Lancashire.)

7 Charles I. [1631]. John Talbott of Carr in the township

of Whilpshire and Edward Talbott his son, for the rent of two parts of one messuage and 40 acres of land etc.; fine £6-13-4. (Recusant Roll no. 39, Lancashire.)

Among the manuscripts of Lord Kenyon are two letters to his ancestor Roger Kenyon, from the Talbotts of Carr. One letter written by John Talbot on 18 July 1630, advises Kenyon to buy of a man named Carr a bellows for a lead smelter; he states "I gave my smelter a noble a tunne". The other letter written by Edward Talbot on 10 Sept. 1631, says, "Thomas Cawcroft will give £3-10-0 for the lead ore gotten, and £3-2-0 for the ore to get. The sicknesse is sore in Heptonscale". (See "Historical Mss. Commission, Appendix to 14<sup>th</sup> Report", part 4, pp. 40 and 46.) It is certain that the Talbotts engaged in lead smelting, as a kiln and a smelter at Carr Hall are mentioned in the chancery suit in 1682 of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot *vs.* Edward Braddyll. (See *post*, p. 64.)

By indenture of 24 Aug. 4 Charles I. (1628), between John<sup>19</sup> Talbot of Carr of the first part, Edward Talbot his son and heir of the second part, and Thomas Holden of Witton, Thomas Winckley of Billington, John Barker, gent., Edward Rishton, and Thomas Greenfield, of the third part, feoffees, a portion of Carr estate was conveyed to the use of said Edward Talbot and Mabel his wife for life, as part of her jointure, with remainder to their heir. (See suit of Mabel Talbot *vs.* Edward Braddyll and Richard Hurst, *post*, p. 41.)

A few years later, John<sup>19</sup> Talbot found himself in financial difficulties, and he and his son and heir Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot placed encumbrances on the property, under which the latter's son and heir George<sup>21</sup> Talbot struggled for nearly forty years before he succeeded in clearing the estate in 1685. On 20 Apr. 1634, Edward Talbot, son of John, mortgaged a moiety [half] of the Carr for ninety years to Thomas Cockroft, as security for a loan of £60. (See chancery suit of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot *vs.* Edward Braddyll, *post*, p. 63; and suit in the Palatinate Court of Lancaster of Edward Braddyll *vs.* Thomas Lawe, *post*, p. 57.) Also, about 1635, John and Edward Talbot further mortgaged their interests in the Carr to Thomas Greenfield and John Crombock, as trustees in behalf of John Osbaldeston, as security for a loan of £100. (See suit in the Palatinate Court of Lancaster of Thomas Greenfield *vs.* George Talbot, *post*, p. 47.)

The appended record of the family of John Talbot is preserved in the calendar of a fifteenth century illuminated manuscript

breviary, which in 1880 was in the possession of John Ingilby, Esq., of Austwick, co. York.

Marcius 11. Anne Talbotte borne this day in y<sup>e</sup> morninge 1595 being Tuesday, and dyed when she was eleven weekes ould.

Marcius 23. Eliz. Talbott borne this day beinge Wednesday 1613 being foure in y<sup>e</sup> morninge.

Marcius 25. Jo. Talbot sonne of Go. Talbott borne anno 1571 about 11 of y<sup>e</sup> clocke at noc<sup>t</sup> beinge Sondag.

Marcius 26. Anne Talbott borne anno 1601 about five of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in the morninge.

Aprilis 17. Margaret Talbott borne anno 1602, six of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morninge being Saturday.

Maius 2. George Talbott was borne anno 1597 hora quasi octava vespere beinge Monday.

Maius 24. Tho. Talbott borne anno 1603 aboute foure of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in ye morninge beinge Tuesdaye.

Julius 2. Dorethy Bradill married to John Talbott, anno 1595.

Julius 25. Edwarde Talbott was borne anno 1599 post meridiem hora quasi secunda beinge Wednesdaye.

Julius 25. Frances Talbott y<sup>e</sup> same daye prima hora post meridiem anno 1610.

Augustus 2. Marie Talbott borne anno 1606 about twoo of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in the morninge, beinge Saturday.

September 24. Briget Talbott borne anno 1612 about three of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morninge being Thursday.

October 3. Doretty doughte<sup>r</sup> of Ed. Bradyll borne 1572.

December 13. John Talbott sonne of Jo. was borne anno 1607 about three of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in the morninge in the greate froste beinge Sunday. (See "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica", New Series, vol. 3, p. 200.)

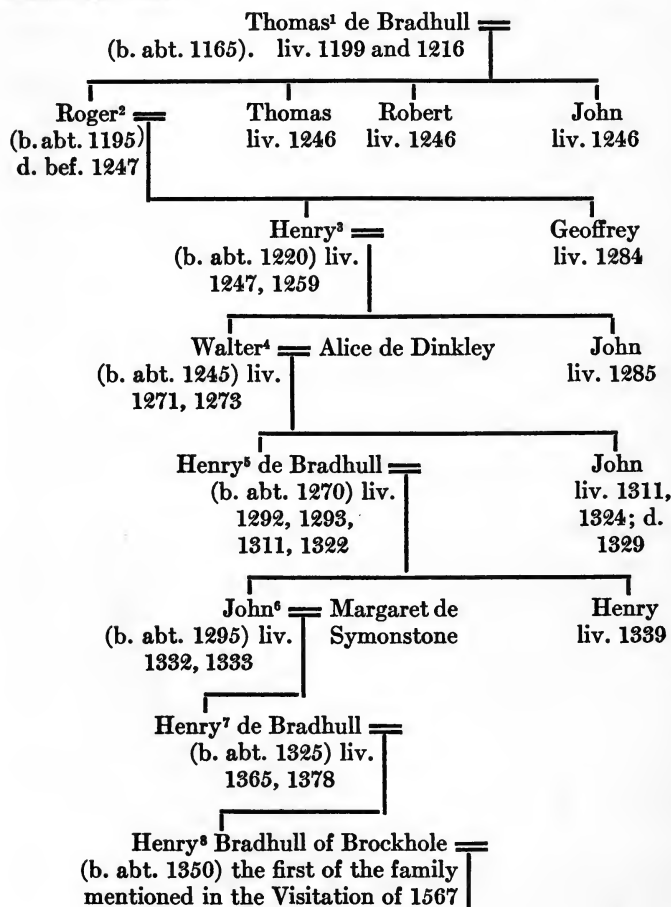
The will of Hugh Sherburne of Chipping, co. Lancaster, gent., dated 4 Jan. 1640/1, mentions his nephew Richard Sherburne of Bailey Hall, his nephew Adam Houghton, his nephew John Talbott of the Carr, and his cousin Richard Sherburne of Hingham. (Proved at Chester in Apr. 1641.) The testator was a younger son of Richard Sherburne of Bailey by Anne his wife widow of Nicholas<sup>17</sup> Talbot of Carr, and so half-brother of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot of Carr and uncle of John<sup>19</sup> Talbot of Carr.

The last mention found of John<sup>19</sup> Talbot is 18 Apr. 1642 when he attended a meeting of the governors of the Blackburn Grammar School. (See "Chetham Society Publications", New Series, vol. 67 p. 208.) He probably died soon after, aged seventy-one years, about the time of the commencement of the Civil War; but the exact time of his decease is unknown.

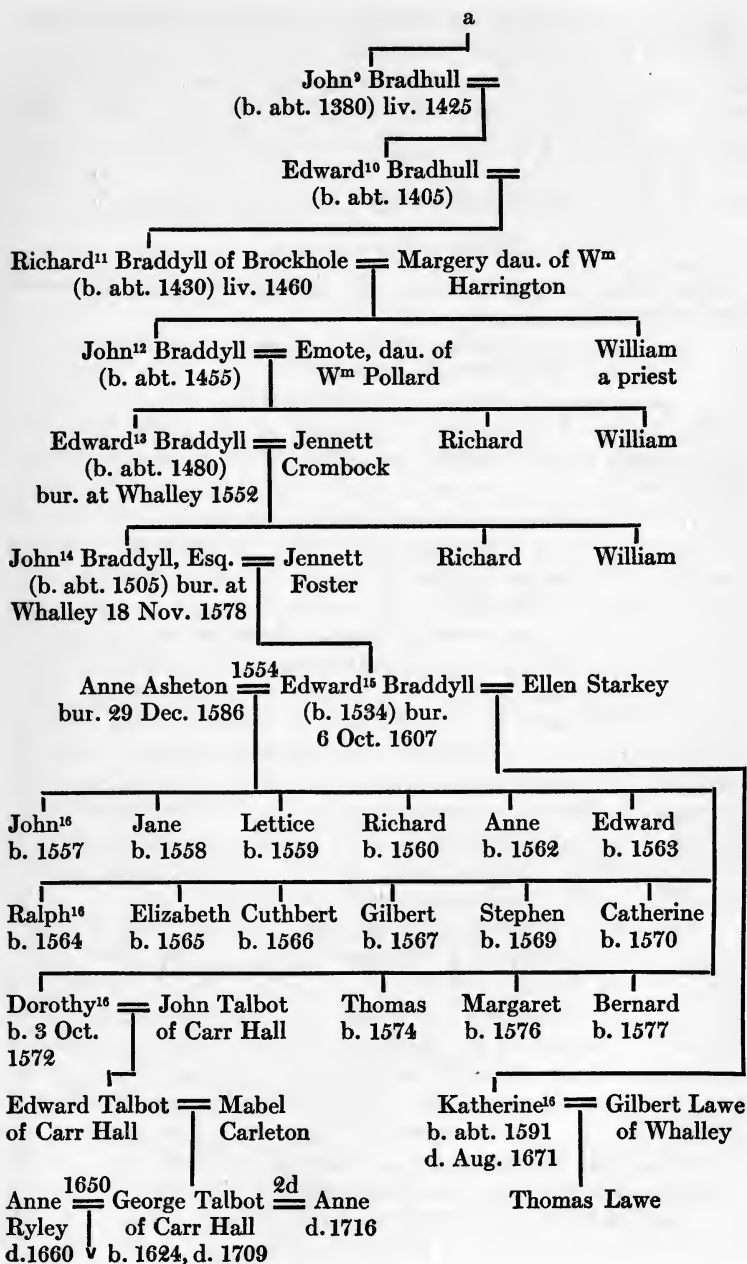
He married 2 July 1595, DOROTHY BRADDYLL, born 3 Oct. 1572, and baptized the next day at Whalley Church, daughter of Edward and Anne (Asheton) Braddyll of Portfield in Whalley Parish, Lancashire. She was buried on 27 June 1634. The family of Braddyll of Brockhole in the township of Billington, Blackburn Parish, was of great antiquity and derived the name from a manor called Bradhull, located in Billington.

## BRADDYLL PEDIGREE.

Arms:—*Argent, a cross lozengy, vert, oppressed by a bend, gobonated, ermine and azure.*







Children of John<sup>19</sup> and Dorothy (Braddyll) Talbot, as recorded in the ancient breviary before mentioned:

- i. ANNE<sup>20</sup>, b. 11 Mar. 1595/6; bur. at Whalley 1 June 1596.
- ii. GEORGE, b. 2 May 1597; mentioned as son of John on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1602; d. before 1622, unm.
20. iii. EDWARD, b. 25 July 1599; succeeded to Carr Hall.
- iv. ANNE, b. 26 Mar. 1601.
- v. MARGARET, b. 17 Apr. 1602; m. RICHARD SHERBURNE.
- vi. THOMAS, b. 24 May 1603.
- vii. MARY, b. 2 Aug. 1606.
- viii. JOHN, b. 13 Dec. 1607; became a Franciscan monk.
- ix. FRANCES, b. 25 July 1610.
- x. BRIDGET, b. 24 Sept. 1612.
- xi. ELIZABETH, b. 23 Mar. 1613/14.

20. EDWARD<sup>20</sup> TALBOT, born at Carr Hall, about 2 P. M., Wednesday, 25 July 1599, is next found on records in 1602 and 1622 when enrolled on the Preston Guild Rolls under his father John<sup>19</sup> Talbot and grandfather George<sup>18</sup> Talbot (See *ante*, pp. 28 and 29.) Records of Edward Talbot also appear in the pedigree compiled in 1628 by Randle Holme, in a recusant roll in 1631, and in a letter to Roger Kenyon the same year. (See *ante*, pp. 19, 36.) On 24 Aug. 1628, he and his wife Mabel were deeded a life interest in part of the Carr Hall estate by his father John<sup>19</sup> Talbot; and in 1634 and 1635 he joined with his father in mortgaging the estate to Thomas Cockroft for a loan of £60, and also to Thomas Greenfield and John Crombocke, trustees in behalf of John Osbaldeston, for a loan of £100. (See *ante*, p. 36, *post*, pp. 41, 63, 47.) Upon the death of his father about 1642, Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot succeeded to the ancestral estate, which they had encumbered as above stated; but he survived his father less than five years, dying before 1647.

In a lawsuit in 1684-5, by Thomas Greenfield *vs.* George<sup>21</sup> Talbot (son of Edward), George<sup>21</sup> Talbot stated that in Oct. 1647, his grandfather and father, "the said John and Edward Talbot, were then both dead, and this defendant's estate was under sequestration for their loyalty to King Charles I." (See *post*, p. 48.) Nearly all the Catholic gentry of Lancashire supported the King against Parliament in the great Civil War, 1642-1645; and as Edward Talbot was then a man about forty-five years old in the prime of life, he doubtless served as an officer in the Royalist army and fought in some of the sanguinary conflicts of that momentous struggle. He certainly died during the Civil War (1642-1645), but probably not while

in military service, as his son would probably have mentioned such a supreme sacrifice to the Royal cause.

Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot married about 1623, MABEL CARLETON, born about 1581(?), daughter of Launcelot Carleton. (See Talbot pedigree of Randle Holme in 1628, and Visitation of Lancashire in 1664-5, *ante*, pp. 19 and 17.)

In 1652, George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr was charged by the Commonwealth with "delinquency" in supporting the Royal cause at the battle of Wigan, 25 Aug. 1651; and one John Lonsdale deposed that "Mrs. Mabel Talbott of Carr, widow, mother of said George, furnished one Andrew Carleton with arms and sent him to the Earl of Derby who was then in Preston with his [Royalist] forces; and at the fight at Wigan said Carleton was taken prisoner by the Parliament forces, and ye said Mrs. Talbot sent money to relieve him". (See *post*, p. 50.) This Andrew Carleton was evidently her nephew, son of her brother Ambrose Carleton. (See *post*, p. 43.)

On 17 Feb. 1657/8, Mabel Talbott of the Carr in Whilpshire, co. Lancaster, widow, complained that she had a life interest in part of same, being a portion of her marriage jointure with Edward Talbott, gent., deceased, by indenture dated 24 Aug. 4 Charles I. [1628], made between John Talbot, late of said Carr, gent., deceased, of one part, said Edward Talbot, gent., deceased, son and heir of said John, of the second part, and Thomas Holden of Witton, Thomas Winckley of Billington, John Barker, gent., Edward Rishton, and Thomas Greenfield, of the third part; by which she enjoyed same several years after the decease of her said husband. But recently one Edward Braddyll and one Richard Hurst, in confederacy, have trespassed on complainant's estate by colour of deriving some estate therein from George Talbot, eldest son and heir of complainant, and they have seized and occupied part of the capital messuage called Carr Hall and part of the lands thereof, and have ousted complainant and her servants from her rights in the premises. A summons is prayed for against said Braddyl and Hurst. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, 6, vol. 21, no. 9.)

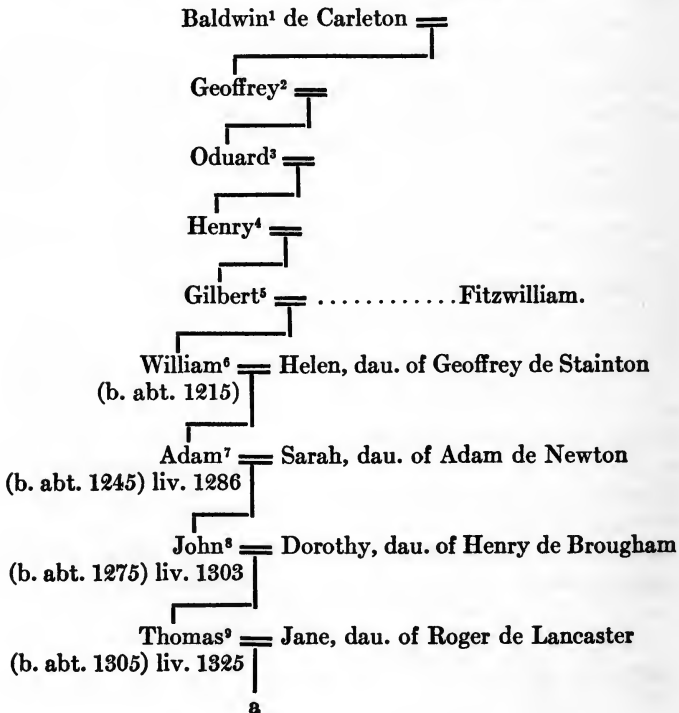
"Mrs. Mabbell Talbott of Carre, widowe", was buried at Whalley Church, 28 Mar. 1660. At her decease she was nearly eighty years of age, according to statements made by her son George<sup>21</sup> Talbot and her daughter Dorothy (Talbot) Parker, in a chancery suit of the former *vs.* Edward Braddyll in 1682. (See *post*, p. 61.) If their statements were true, Mabel (Carleton) Talbot would have been nearly eighteen years older

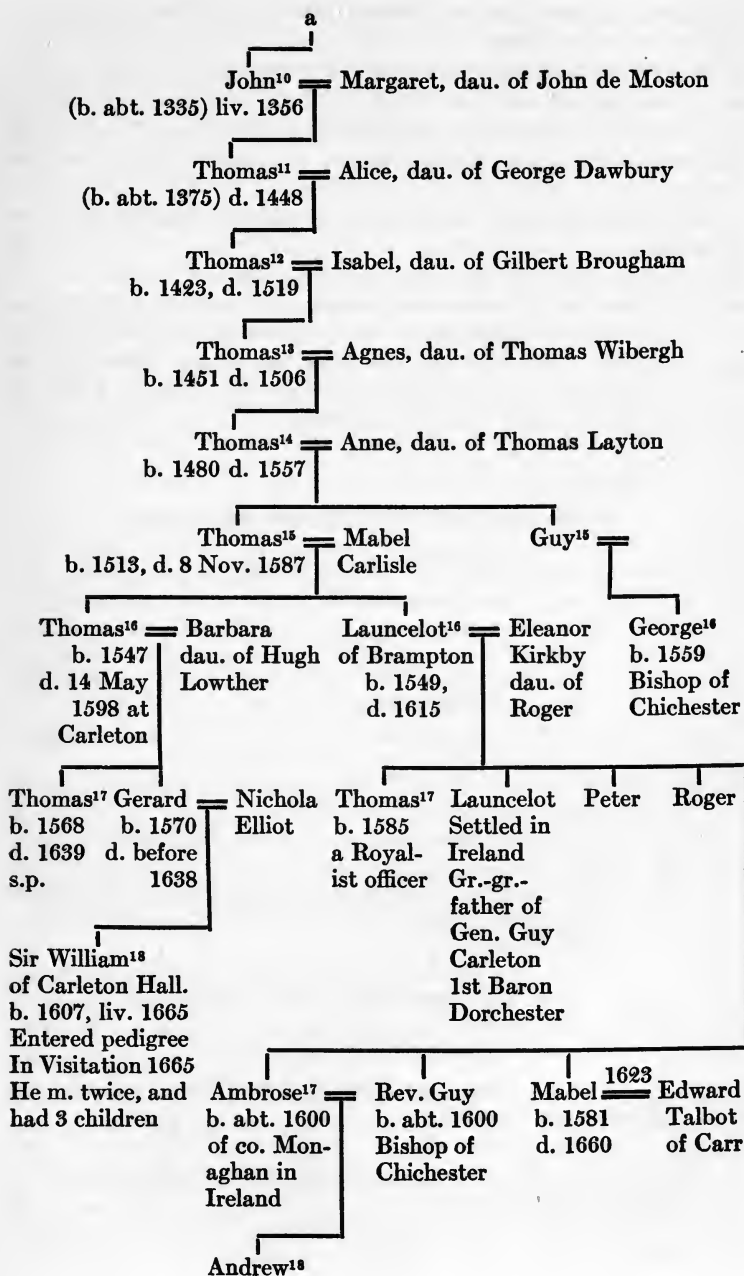
than her husband; so her alleged age at death was probably somewhat exaggerated.

While his ancestors had found wives among the gentry in the near neighborhood of Carr Hall, Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot's wife Mabel Carleton was born nearly a hundred miles to the north, being a native of Brampton in Cumberland, in which county her ancestors had resided nearly five centuries, deriving their name as lords of Carleton, a manor in the parish of Penrith, co. Cumberland. At the Visitation of Cumberland by Sir William Dugdale in 1665, Sir William Carleton, Knt., of Carleton, then head of the family, entered a pedigree of eighteen generations. From this Visitation pedigree and other sources, the following pedigree was compiled and printed on pages 43-45 of the "Memorials of the Carletons", by Capt. Percival A. Carleton of the English Army, who died in 1869.

CARLETON OF CARLETON HALL, CO. CUMBERLAND.

Arms:—*Erm., on a bend sa., three pheons, arg.*





The Carletons were staunch adherents of King Charles I. during the Civil War (1642-1645), and several of them were officers in the Royalist army, among them Sir William Carleton, Knt., and his father's own cousins, Thomas, Launcelot, Roger, and Rev. Guy Carleton (later Bishop of Chichester), who were brothers of Mabel Carleton, wife of Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall.

Children of Edward<sup>20</sup> and Mabel (Carleton) Talbot, born at Carr Hall:

21. i. GEORGE<sup>21</sup>, b. in 1624; eldest son and heir.
- ii. JOHN, b. about 1626; lived in Wilpshire near Carr Hall where he farmed leased lands. In a hearth tax of 25 Charles II. (1673), he was assessed for four hearths as a householder in Wilpshire. (Lay Subsidies, Lancashire, 132-355.) He d. intestate in 1680, administration on his estate being granted that year. (Probate Records at Chester.) The name of his wife has not been learned.

Children\*:

1. JOHN<sup>22</sup>, b. perhaps about 1660; mentioned in the will of his uncle George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708. (See *post*, p. 70.) He is claimed to be ancestor of the Talbots of Wheelton in Leyland, co. Lancaster, who were staunch Catholics; several members of this family became Jesuit priests during the eighteenth century. (See "Catholic Record Society", vol. 4, pp. 249-50, vol. 9, p. 183, vol. 14, p. 330, and vol. 16, p. 424-5.)
2. THOMAS; mentioned in the will of his uncle George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708. (See *post*, p. 70.)
- iii. DOROTHY<sup>21</sup>, b. in 1628; as "Dorothy, wife of Richard Parker of Great Harwood, yeoman, aged fifty-four years", she deposed on 13 Sept. 1683, that she was sister of George Talbot of Carr, etc. (See chancery suit of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot *vs.* Edward Brad-dyll, *post*, p. 61.) She m. (1), at Great Harwood, 3 June 1654, ELLIS DUCKWORTH, who d. in 1667; she m. (2), in 1671, RICHARD PARKER.

In 1702, Thomas Duxbury of Rishton, co. Lancaster, complained that Ellis Duckworth, late of Harwood, deceased, left three daughters, viz., Katherine who m. Alexander Mercer, Anne who m. complainant, and Jane who d. in London and

\* The list of children, baptized in Blackburn Church, assigned to the above John<sup>21</sup> Talbot in Mr. Abram's accounts of the Talbots of Carr, evidently belong to another John Talbot who was of Cowhill in Rishton and later Wilpshire and Clayton in the Dale and married in 1665 Mary Sudell. This John Talbot was bapt. 17 May 1641, son of John and Jennett (Clayton) Talbot, and grandson of Richard and Alice (Duckworth) Talbot. (See "History of Blackburn", pp. 642-3.)

by her will left £100 between her two sisters, and made her master executor. Said Katherine went to London and has seized the whole legacy, and refuses to give complainant the share of his wife who d. two years ago. Katherine Mercer, defendant, answers that her father Ellis Duckworth d. thirty-four years ago [1667] leaving a widow Dorothy and three children, Katherine aged ten years, Jane aged five years, and Anne aged two years, who m. (1), Lambert Clarke and m. (2), the complainant. Said Jane lived in London about fifteen years, and by her will gave her two sisters £50 each, made her master James Whitchurch of London executor, and d. in Aug. 1696. The defendant has received only her own share. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, vol. 48, p. 89; and Answers, vol. 107, p. 21.)

Children by first marriage (DUCKWORTH).

1. KATHERINE, b. abt. 1656; m. ALEXANDER MERCER.

2. JANE, b. abt. 1661; d. in London in Aug. 1696, unm. The will of Jane Duckworth of London, spinster, dated 1 Aug. 1696. To sisters Katherine Mercer and Ann Clarke £50 each. Brother-in-law Alexander Mercer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, and Mr. Todd the minister. My master James Whitchurch, merchant of London, executor. Proved 31 Aug. 1696. (Archdeaconry of London.)

3. ANNE, b. abt. 1664; m. (1), LAMBERT CLARKE; and m. (2), THOMAS DUXBURY.

Children by second marriage (PARKER):

4. JOHN, b. abt. 1672; living in 1708.

5. ALEXANDER, b. abt. 1674; living in 1708 when he and his brother are named in the will of their uncle George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall. (See *post*, p. 70.)

21. GEORGE<sup>21</sup> TALBOT, born at Carr Hall about 1624, eldest son of Edward and Mabel (Carleton) Talbot, on the death of his father about 1645 succeeded to the ancestral estate. The earliest mention found of him is in the pedigree compiled by Randle Holme in 1628, when he is stated to be "ae. 5". (See *ante*, p. 19.)

George<sup>21</sup> Talbot entered upon his inheritance about 1645 under unfavorable conditions and in troublous times. Impoverished by heavy fines for adherence to the Catholic faith, his father Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot and grandfather John<sup>19</sup> Talbot had been obliged about 1635 to raise money by placing mortgages on the estate. His father Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot had fought for the defeated King Charles I. during the Civil War (1642-1645),

and so made the estate subject to further fines by Parliament. As a climax to his difficulties, George<sup>21</sup> Talbot was unwise enough to join the Royalist uprising in 1651 under Charles II., and fought in the forces of Earl of the Derby at the battles of Wigan and Worcester, in which the Royalists were defeated and the uprising was crushed. For his participation in this rebellion, the Carr Hall estate was sequestered by Parliament and subjected to additional fines.

As a result of these complications, numerous lawsuits took place about the property, the records of which provide most of the information secured concerning George<sup>21</sup> Talbot. To clear his estate, in 1657 he deeded it to his second cousin Edward Braddyll for a term of thirty-one years for £320, of which £300, was applied to pay off all former encumbrances. So from 1657 to 1685 George<sup>21</sup> Talbot was totally out of possession of the Carr estate, and "very poor" as he himself states; how he maintained himself during this period of nearly thirty years, has not been determined. It is certain that from about 1674 to 1676 he lived at Preston, co. Lancaster (then the most important seaport of northwestern England). For a few years previous to 1682 he lived in Ireland where his mother's relatives, the Carletons, had settled and were flourishing; possibly he was in their employ or under their patronage. Previous to 1670 he married a second wife, from whom he probably acquired the means to bring a chancery suit in 1682 against Edward Braddyll, by which he redeemed his ancestral estate of Carr Hall in 1685, which he thereafter possessed and occupied until his death in 1709.

George<sup>21</sup> Talbot became involved in litigation soon after he succeeded to Carr Hall, his first lawsuit taking place in 1649 against his second-cousin, the widow Lettice (Braddyll) Greenfield. The circumstances leading up to this suit and the consequences ensuing are related in another suit brought thirty-five years later by Thomas Greenfield Jr. (son of the above Lettice Greenfield) against George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, of which an abstract is herewith appended:

*Greenfield vs. Talbot.*

On 28 Nov. 1684, Thomas Greenfield of Preston, co. Lancaster, gent., son and heir of Thomas Greenfield, gent., deceased, complains that about fifty years ago John Talbot of Carr Hall, gent., and Edward Talbot his son, both long since deceased, being seized of said estate of about two [sic] hundred acres, did



convey to complainant's father (or to John Crombock in trust for him) a part of said estate for a long term of years, as security for a loan of £108, which was not paid when due, so said estate became forfeited to complainant's father. But by entreaty of said two Talbots the mortgage was continued on interest, with the estate in said Crombock as trustee. Complainant's father died in 1647 leaving complainant then aged about three years, as his heir, who should have succeeded to the premises. But on the marriage of complainant's mother to a second husband, one George Towlnson, the latter got possession of the evidences in the matter and of the will of complainant's father. Later, one Edward Braddyll, gent., and one George Talbot late of [blank] in the kingdom of Ireland, gent., applied to the said Towlnson, and by conspiracy with him seized the premises and have since enjoyed them, thus defrauding complainant, who has only recently learned of his rights in the property. A summons is prayed for that said George Talbot and Edward Braddyll be made to appear and give information as to the tenure, deeds, and mortgages pertaining to Carr Hall and to their dealings with said Towlnson; also to reply whether or not about 13 June 1650 Crombock and said George Talbot did not join in assigning the premises, partly to one Gilbert Lawe and his wife, and partly in trust to one James Ryley for the use of said George Talbot.

In May 1685, George Talbot, gent., defendant, answers that complainant has no just cause, and brought suit in collusion with said Braddyll, to vex and harass defendant. John Talbot and Edward Talbot his son, grandfather and father of defendant, held Carr Hall for life only, as it was entailed, and defendant, was next heir as eldest son of said Edward. Defendant denies that his father or grandfather ever conveyed any part of said estate to Thomas Greenfield, the father of complainant, or to any persons in trust for his use, or that they borrowed any money from said Thomas. But about fifty years ago, John Talbot, grandfather of defendant, borrowed £100 of John Osbaldeston of London, gent., who sent the money by said Thomas Greenfield, father of complainant, and entrusted to him to arrange for security. Whereupon said John and Edward Talbot gave a mortgage to said Greenfield and Crombock as trustees for the use of said Osbaldeston, as security for said loan. As the loan was not paid when due, said Greenfield entered the premises as trustee for Osbaldeston, and took the profits therefrom until the

death of said Greenfield, when Lettice Greenfield, his widow and executrix, attempted to set up a title to the premises; but said Osbaldeston exhibited a bill\* against her in this court in October 1647, and made out the mere trusteeship of her late husband. Thereupon said Lettice Greenfield bought out said Osbaldeston's claim of £100 for the sum of £80. And the said John and Edward Talbot being then both dead, and this defendant's estate being sequestrated for their loyalty to King Charles I, in 1649 this defendant and his mother Mabel Talbot exhibited a bill† in this court against said Crombock and Lettice Greenfield, touching the Carr estate; and after her reply, this defendant made an agreement to pay the claim she had bought of said Osbaldeston, being the loan of £100 lent by the latter to John Talbot, defendant's grandfather, and to this end, defendant borrowed £50 of Gilbert Lawe‡ of Whalley which he paid to said Lettice Greenfield. And this defendant together with James Ryley this defendant's late wife's father, deceased, made a bond to said Lettice Greenfield for the other £50 to be paid in six or twelve months. Said £50 was not paid when due, this defendant being then in actual arms for King Charles II. And defendant's estate being sequestered for his loyalty, the bond continued in force until 1657, when this defendant to pay off his debts and clear the sequestration leased his whole estate for thirty-one years to Edward Braddyll for £320, of which sum £80 was paid to George Townlson (who had married [in 1651] the said widow Lettice Greenfield) to discharge the above bond of £50 and repay said Townlson for clearing the sequestration. To secure said Lawe for his loan, defendant gave him a lease for thirty-one years of one cottage and twenty-three acres of land, which lease has expired. The debt to Osbaldeston being thus long since paid, complainant has no cause for this suit. Defendant has just recovered his estate by redemption by a suit in the court of Chancery against said Edward Braddyll who has just died, before the accounting was completed. Defendant denies that the complainant's father ever had any interest in the Carr estate other than as abovesaid, and knows of no will or deeds or other papers of complainant's father. Defendant denies any conspiracy with Townlson, Crombock, Braddyll, or any one else, to defraud complainant, who has no

\* The documents in this suit are missing.

† No documents in this case can be found.

‡ This Gilbert Lawe had married Katherine Braddyll, great-aunt of defendant. (See Braddyll Pedigree, *ante*, p. 39.)

claim whatever on the estate. Defendant denies ever discussing the alleged claim with complainant, although about eight years ago defendant had lived over two years together at Preston where complainant then lived and now lives, and was frequently then in company with complainant. Defendant believes that Edward Braddyll, who was "cozen german" to complainant, conspired with complainant to bring this suit to embarrass defendant in his suit against said Braddyll. The said James Ryley, who was father-in-law of defendant, was merely a bondsman for defendant on the bond for £50, at request of defendant. In the account rendered by said Braddyll, he charges this defendant with £80 paid to said Towlnson to discharge the £50 bond due his wife, formerly the widow Greenfield, and to recompense said Towlnson for removing the sequestration. Defendant never saw the mortgage to Osbaldeston, which was made in the youth of defendant, but on coming of age was acquainted in regard to it by his mother. Defendant asks that complainant's bill be dismissed with costs. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, vol. 37, no. 79; Answers, vol. 78, last page.) No other documents of this case are preserved.

Confirmation of most of the statements made in the above answer by George<sup>21</sup> Talbot are to be found in the records of the Commissioners for Sequestration who proceeded against him for his "delinquency" in taking part in the unsuccessful Royalist insurrection in 1651. At the time of these sequestration proceedings in 1652, George<sup>21</sup> Talbot naturally denied his participation in this rebellion; but as he was convicted and sequestered, and as thirty years later, when the Stuart dynasty had been restored, he claimed to have served the King, there can be no doubt that he did so. The following abstracts have been secured giving particulars of his sequestration.

Examinations taken before the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the County of Lancaster, touching the delinquency of George Talbot of Carr, gent.

1. John Mitton of Preston, yeoman, deposeth: that in August last, when the Earl of Derby and his forces lay in Preston, deponent saw the said George Talbot frequently ride among said forces armed with a long tuke rapier; but deponent knoweth not whether he had any command. Sworn 27 Feb. 1651/2.

2. Thomas Loynsdale of Whilpshire, tanner, deposeth: that when the Earl of Derby invaded this county with his forces last August, he knoweth that Mr. George Talbot of Carr was then in arms under the said Earl, trailing a pike, and he came not

home again until after Wigan fight. Sworn 24 Mar. 1651/2.

3. John Lonsdale of Billington, tanner, deposeth: that when the Earl of Derby was in this county with his forces, Mrs. Mabel Talbot of Carr in Whilpshire, widow, mother of said George Talbot, furnished one Andrew Carleton with arms and sent him to the Earl who was then in Preston with his forces; and at the fight at Wigan said Carleton was taken prisoner by the Parliament forces, and ye said Mrs. Talbot sent money to relieve him. Sworn 24 Mar. 1651/2.

\* \* \* \* \*

8. Margaret wife of Thomas Lonsdale of Whilpshire, deposeth: that she heard Mrs. Anne, wife of George Talbot of Carr, gent., affirm that her husband the said George was at Preston and had a pike; and the Sunday before the Earl of Derby went from Preston to the fight at Wigan, the said George Talbot was then to have a horse from the said Earl and to be listed in the said Earl's own troop; and she further saith that the Wednesday after the fight at Wigan, the said Anne Talbot went to look for the said George Talbot to come home, who came home that night.\* Sworn 9 Feb. 1652/3. (State Papers, Interregnum, A. 163-88.)

Depositions of witnesses taken at Ormskirk on 30 Apr. 1655, on behalf of George Talbot of Carr.

1. Thomas Walkden of Blackburn deposes: that he well knoweth said George Talbot whom he conceives to be about twenty-six years of age and of middle stature. That in August 1651 when the Earl of Derby's forces lay about Preston, deponent was taken prisoner at Clitheroe and carried to Preston on the Thursday before the battle at Wigan. That at Preston deponent did see said George Talbot and speak with him in the street, but he did not see said Talbot carry any weapons.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Anne Atkinson, wife of Thomas Atkinson of Walton in the Dale, aged fifty-six years deposeth: that she well knoweth George Talbot of Carr who is a young man. That she, living at Lowechurch in Walton in August 1651, did see said Talbot going along afoot through the highway near her house, in the company of two soldiers of the Earl's forces who had taken said Mr. Talbot prisoner; but said Talbot bore no weapons.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* The Battle of Wigan was fought on Monday 25 Aug. 1651.

7. Edward Rishton of Micklehey, gent., aged forty years, deposeth: that he well knows said George Talbot who is now about twenty-six years of age. . . . That said Talbot was not in actual arms with the late King, nor with the Earl of Derby in August 1651; but he believes said Talbot went to Preston at that time about his private occasions, and that in his journey thither he was taken prisoner by the Earl's soldiers at Lowechurch. (State Papers, Interregnum, A. 163-91.)

The flimsy excuses offered by the witnesses for the defendant were unavailing, and the estate of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot was sequestered; but the amount of the fine levied to remove the sequestration has not been found of record. During the course of these proceedings, George Townlson and Lettice (Braddyll-Greenfield) his wife (who are mentioned in the suit in 1684-5 of Thomas Greenfield *vs.* George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, previously given), petitioned the Commissioners of Sequestration as to their claim against George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, as appears from the following documents:

George Townlson of Witton, co. Lancaster, and Lettice his wife, complain that George Talbot of Carr, gent., and James Ryley of Rawshaw\*, yeoman, by bond dated 13 June 1650, were jointly bound in £100 for the payment of £50 before 13 Feb. next ensuing; but they defaulting payment and said Ryley going for Ireland, your petitioners brought an action at law against said Talbot and at the general sessions held at Lancaster 11 Mar. 1651/2, obtained judgment for said £100 and 63 s. costs. Thereupon a moiety of Talbots lands were extended [attached]; but the Commissioners for Sequestration have ordered his whole estate to be sequestered to the Commonwealth for his delinquency in the late war, and have endeavored to out your petitioners who ask for use of Talbot's estate as security for their judgment.

Examination of witnesses at Preston, 15 Sept. 1653.

1. William Wall of Preston, gent., aged thirty-six years, under-sheriff, deposeth: that on an execution obtained by said Townlson against said Talbot, deponent on 29 Mar. 1653 held an inquisition on the estate of said Talbot and found that he held estates in Wilpshire, the moiety whereof was granted to George Townlson for satisfaction of said judgment.

2. Richard Craven of Dinkley, aged fifty-three years deposeth: that he was present when George Talbot of Carr and James

\* A hamlet near Oswaldtwistle in Church Kirk.

Ryley of Rawkshaw did sign a bond of £100 for the payment of £50 at a day long since past.

3. Edward Rishton of Micklehey, yeoman, aged forty-five years, deposeth: that he knows the Townlsons and has known George Talbot of Carr for twenty-five years. He knows that George Hindle and John Sharples of Blackburn did enter the estates late of George Talbot, then in possession of said Townlson and his wife, by pretence of an order from the Commissioners of Sequestration, and did out the Townlsons and did seize the estate for the use of the Commonwealth, on account of the supposed delinquency of said Talbot. He heard Talbot confess a debt of £50 to Townlson. The said Ryley went into Ireland where he yet remains, and before he went to Ireland he sold all his goods. (State Papers, Interregnum.)

By 1656 the Carr estate, consisting of the Hall, two cottages, and about one hundred and three acres of land, seemed almost hopelessly encumbered. Mabel Talbot, mother of George, held as dower for life part of the Hall and about forty acres of land; one cottage and about twenty-three acres of land had been leased to Gilbert Lawe, for thirty-one years from 1650, for a loan of £50; the other cottage and about three acres of land were leased to 1678 to Richard Hurst; about seventeen acres of land were held by George Townlson as security for £50; and the remaining twenty acres and rest of the Hall were leased for ninety-nine years from 1634 to Thomas Cockroft, as security for £60. In addition there was the sequestration fine, the amount of which does not appear. The condition of affairs was most discouraging for George<sup>21</sup> Talbot who probably lived with his mother in her dower part of the estate, until her decease in 1660. But he was evidently a man of perseverance with a determination to eventually redeem his ancestral estate. Therefore, in 1657 he concluded a bargain with his second-cousin Edward Braddyll, whereby he conveyed to Braddyll the whole Carr estate (including the reversion of the dower of his mother Mabel Talbot) for a term of thirty-one years, for a loan of £320, of which sum £300 was applied to pay off the sequestration fine and the claims of Townlson and Cockroft. The conveyance to Braddyll was made by fine, a legal process of land transfer used five centuries in England, which was in the nature of a fictitious and collusive lawsuit, by which the grantee, termed the querant (plaintiff), sued the grantor, termed the deforciant (defendant), for the premises agreed to be conveyed, and the deforciant acknowledged the premises to rightly belong to the

querant, for a consideration. The actual conditions of these transfers, however, are not apparent from the records of these fines, and the considerations stated are merely nominal.

The following documents give a complete record of the interesting process of a transfer of land by fine. Of course the excusing of the deforciant from attending court to answer the querant, on account of alleged infirmity of body, was simply the legal technicality used to avoid the needless waste of time and expense to attend court to defend a collusive case.

Edward Braddyll *vs.* George Talbot.

Oliver Lord Protector of the Dominion of England and Scotland & Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging. To the Sheriffe of Lancaster greetinge. Command George Talbot and Anne his wife that Justly and without delay they would with Edward Braddill the Covenant amongst them made of one mesuage two cottages one water corne milne three score acres of Land sixteen acres of meadow twentie acres of pasture tenn acres of wood, three acres of mosse, and Common of pasture for all cattle with the appurtenances in Wilpshire and Billington. And unless they will doe it And the said Edward Braddill shall secure you of prosecuting his complaint, then summon by good summoners the said George Talbot and Anne his wife, that they be before our Justices at Lancaster on ye first day of the next generall Session of Assizes there to be houlden to showe where they will not doe it, and have you there the Summoners and this writt. Witness our selfe at Lancaster the tenth day of march in ye yeare of our Lord MDCLVI. Fell.

Oliver Lord Protector of ye Commonwealth of England, Scotland, & Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging. To Sir John Talbot Knt, Roger Nowell Esq., Thos. Braddyll Esq., Tempest Slinger and Richard Waddington, gents.;

Whereas a writt of Covenant dependeth before the Justices at Lancaster Betweene Edward Braddyll demandant and George Talbott and Anne his wife Deforceants of One mesuage two Cottages, one Water corne Milne, three score acres of Land sixteene acres of meadowe twenty acres of pasture tenn acres of Wood three acres of Mosse & common of pasture for all Cattle with the appurtenances in Wilpshire and Billington. A ffyne whereof is to be levied amongst them before the said Justices at Lancaster accordinge to ye Lawe & Custome of the said County Pallatynes of Lancaster, and the said George Talbott & Anne are soe infirme that without great danger of

their bodyes (as we are given to understand) they are not able to travell to Lancaster by the day contained in the said writt to make aknowledgements which are required in this behalf, We pittieinge the condition of the said George Talbot & Anne have given you two or more of you, power to take the knowledgements which the said George Talbott and Anne shall willingly make of the premises before you two or more of you; And therefore wee command you, two or more of you, that you personally cominge to the said George Talbott & Anne his wife doe take their aforesaid acknowledgements. And when you have taken them then doe you certifie the Justices at Lancaster thereof distinctly and plainly under the seales of you, two or more of you, That then the said fyne among the said parties may be levied of the premises before the said Justices at Lancaster aforesaid accordinge to the lawe & custom aforesaid, sendinge to the said Justices this writte. Witness ourself at Lancaster the xxv<sup>th</sup> day of March in the yere of our Lord, One thousand sixe hundred fifty and seaven. Fell.

Lanc. Assizes. Command George Talbott and Anne his wife that Justly they keepe with Edward Braddyll the covenant of one Messuage, Two cottages, one water corne Milne, Three Score Acres of lande, Sixteene Acres of meadowe, Twentie Acres of pasture, ten Acres of wood, Three Acres of Mosse & Common of pasture for all Cattle with the appurtenances in Wilpshire & Billington and Unless etc.—

And the agreement is such that the sayd George & Anne have acknowledged the aforesayd tenements & common of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of him the sayd Edward as those which the said Edward hath of the gifte of the sayd George & Anne.

And the same they hath remised & quitclaimed from them the sayd George & Anne & their heires to the aforesayd Edward & his heires forever. And moreover the sayd George & Anne have granted for them & the heires of the sayd George that they will warrant to the sayd Edward & his heires the aforesayd tenements & common of pasture with the appurtenances against them the sayd George & Anne and the heires of the sayd George forever.

*George Talbott*

*Anne Talbot Whitham*



And for this etc—

Taken and acknowledged at Whalley the 26<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year of our lord 1657, when the sayd Anne was privately examined and did willingly consent hereunto before us:

Thos. Braddyll, Rich: Waddington.

This is the final agreement made in the Court at Lancaster on saturday the eight and twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty seven, Before John Parker one of the Barons of the Exchequer of the Lord Protector and Erasmus Earle serjeant at Law Justices at Lancaster, and others then and there present. Betweene Edward Braddill plaintife And George Talbott and Anne his wife deforceants of one Messuage two Cottages one water Corne Milne three score acres of land sixteene acres of meadow twentie acres of pasture tenn acres of wood three acres of mosse and Common of pasture for all Cattle with the appurtenances in Wilpshire and Billington. Whereupon a plea of Covenant was summoned betweene them in the same Court that is to saye

That the said George and Anne have acknowledged the aforesaid Tenements and Common of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of him the said Edward As those which the said Edward hath of the gift of the said George and Anne And the same they have remised and quitclaimed from them the said George and Anne and their heires to the aforesaid Edward and his heires forever. And moreover the said George and Anne have granted for them and the heires of the said George that they will warrant to the said Edward and his heires the aforesaid tenements and Common of pasture with the appurtenances against them the said George and Anne and the heires of the said George forever. And for this acknowledgement, remission, quitclayme, warrantie, fyne, and agreement the said Edward hath given to the said George and Anne one hundred sixtie six pounds, thirteene shillings and four pence sterlinge. (Palatinate of Lancaster Fines, Lent Term, 1657, bundle 160, no. 40.)

Edward Braddyll immediately took up his residence in Carr Hall in the spring of 1657, occupying most of the mansion. The five families of Edward Braddyll, Mabel Talbot, George Talbot, Gilbert Lawe, and Richard Hurst, were now crowded into the Carr estate, and disagreements among them naturally arose. In less than a year, Mabel Talbot brought a suit on 17 Feb. 1657/8, in the Palatinate Court of Lancaster against Braddyll and Hurst for encroaching on her part of the property,

details of which have been previously given. (See *ante*, p. 41.) After the death of Mabel Talbot in 1660, Braddyll took possession of the portion of the estate she had occupied, and her son George<sup>21</sup> Talbot must also have soon removed; but where he then located has not been learned, his next known residence being in Preston in 1674. (See *ante*, p. 49.) At the same time, Braddyll found means to make conditions so uncomfortable for his great-aunt Katherine (Braddyll) Lawe and also for Richard Hurst, that they were induced to lease their parts of the premises to him; so from 1660 Edward Braddyll seems to have occupied the whole estate for several years, and he was assessed for three hearths there in the hearth tax of 25 Charles II. (1673). (Lay Subsidies, Lancashire, 132-355.) Later in this year he leased the premises for £40 a year to Burton Shuttleworth, who held them until 1680. (See *post*, p. 63.) In 1682 George<sup>21</sup> Talbot started a chancery suit against Braddyll to recover the estate by redemption, in which suit he was successful as will be described later.

According to a statement of Edward Braddyll, he was obliged to pay a fine of £40 at the time of the decease of Mabel Talbot, before he could take over her part of the estate, as she had been convicted and fined that amount for recusancy. (See *post*, p. 60.)

The next known litigation in connection with Carr Hall occurred in 1672, between Edward Braddyll and Thomas Lawe, son and heir of Gilbert and Katherine (Braddyll) Lawe. The appended documents give details of this case.

#### Edward Braddyll *vs.* Thomas Lawe.

In May 1672, Edward Braddyll, gent., complains that about twenty-one years ago one George Talbot, gent., leased the part of his estate of Carr Hall called "Snodworth" to one Gilbert Lawe and Katherine his wife for thirty-one years for £80. Later complainant acquired the remainder of the Carr Hall estate from said Talbot on an understanding with said Gilbert and Katherine Lawe that they would give up their lease to complainant for an annuity of £8-8-0, and on the death of the longest liver of them said Snodworth to remain to complainant. Said Gilbert died first, intestate, and later his widow Katherine died intestate, and now one Thomas Lawe, son of Gilbert and administrator of said Katherine, claims said annuity was to extend for thirty-one years, and has sued this complainant in the common law to recover on bonds given to secure the annuity. A summons is asked for against said Thomas Lawe. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, vol. 29, p. 72.)

Thomas Lawe, defendant, answers that said George Talbot leased part of Carr estate to Gilbert and Katherine Lawe for thirty-one years, and later the complainant bought the rest of said estate from said Talbot. Defendant denies the Lawes agreed to surrender their lease to Braddyll for a life annuity. They occupied the leased premises until the death of Gilbert Lawe [in 1661], and then complainant abused and harrassed the said Katherine, so she finally agreed to rent the premises to complainant for £8-8-0 per year during the remainder of the term of thirty-one years; and bonds for each year of the residue of the thirty-one years were drawn up by Thomas Braddyll of Portfield, brother of complainant, to secure said payments. Defendant denies there were any conditions or agreements other than are contained in the bonds.

Depositions for complainant, 27 Sept. 1672.

William Cockroft of Wadsworth in Heptonstall, co. York, yeoman, aged about fifty-nine years, deposeth: that he has known complainant and defendant many years, and has seen Gilbert and Katherine Lawe, but was not acquainted with them. Deponent's father Thomas Cockroft, deceased, had a lease for ninety years of a moiety of the Carr, which lease came to deponent, as son and heir, who about fifteen years ago conveyed the unexpired term to complainant for £110.

Andrew Holden of Toadehole, co. Lancaster, gent., aged sixty-three years, identifies the deed of Edward Talbot to Thomas Cockroft, of 20 Apr. 1634.

Elizabeth Rishton, wife of John Rishton of Whalley, husbandman, aged forty-eight years, deposes that said Katherine Lawe told her that she and her late husband held only a life interest at Carr.

Alice Hatch of Brindle, widow, aged forty-three years, "deposeth and saith that shee knows the complainant and the defendant and did knowe George Talbott in the Interrogatory mentioned", etc.; also she saith the Lawes requested her to tell said Braddyll they would take a life annuity of £8-8-0 for their lease, if he would buy the Carr of said Talbot.

Depositions for defendant.

William Brierly deposes that he knows the complainant and the defendant and has seen but did not know George Talbot; he did not know Gilbert Lawe, but did know Katherine Lawe.

Jane Hargreaves deposes that she knows the complainant and hath seen Mr. Talbot and did know Katherine Lawe, but did not know Gilbert Lawe and does not know the defendant.

Thomas Braddyll of Portfield, Esq., aged forty one years, deposes that he knows complainant and defendant, and did know Mr. Talbot, and did well know said Gilbert Lawe who died about eleven years ago, and did well know said Katherine Lawe who died about 1 Sept. 1671. Deponent is a bondsman on several bonds of £8-8-0 from complainant to Katherine Lawe, and knows of no agreement in respect to them other than is contained in the bonds themselves. (Depositions, Palatinate of Lancaster, bundles 89 and 90.)

It is noticeable that while the above deponents state they "know" the complainant and defendant, etc., when they refer to George Talbot they state they "did know" or "had seen" him; this indicates that their acquaintance with him was in the past, and that he had not been for some time a resident in the vicinity of Carr Hall, at the date of the depositions (1672).

Ten years now pass during which no record of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot has been discovered; but from statements in the suit of Greenfield *vs.* Talbot in 1684, previously given, it appears that George<sup>21</sup> Talbot lived from 1674 to 1676 in Preston, co. Lancashire, and that for some time prior to 1682 he resided in Ireland. (See *ante*, pp. 49, 47.) But in the last named year he returned to England, having acquired means, probably by his second wife then coming into property, wherewith to redeem his ancestral estate of Carr Hall from Edward Braddyll who had held the estate and enjoyed all the profits therefrom for twenty-five years. But Braddyll refusing to then surrender the estate on payment of the mortgage, George Talbot on 28 Nov. 1682 entered a suit in equity against him in the High Court of Chancery, for right of redemption of the property and settlement of accounts. The documents in this case furnish valuable and interesting information concerning George<sup>21</sup> Talbot and the Carr Hall estate.

#### George Talbot *vs.* Edward Braddyll.

To the Lord keeper of the Great Seal of England. Humbly complaining, your orator George Talbot of the Carr in Wilshire, co. Lancaster, gent., sheweth that he served his present majesty [Charles II.] and his late father [Charles I.] in the civil wars, and was at Woogan fight in Lancashire and at Worcester fight under Lord Derby, in the service of his present majesty. And for his fidelity your orator's estates were sequestered, your orator being seized in fee tail of certain estate and also of other estate whereof the reversion was to your orator, viz., of that capital messuage commonly called the Carr, in Lancashire, and

of one water corn-mill, two cottages, and divers farm buildings, with lands, etc., belonging to said Carr, all of the yearly value of £80. The said estates of your orator were seized and he was turned out and detained from the rents thereof; and by force of said sequestration one Robert Cunliffe of Sparke, co. Lancaster, had possession of said estates from 1652 to 1655, when one Townson obtained said sequestration and secured them. And your orator being acquainted with one Edward Braddyl of Moreton in said county, gent., (to whom said Townson was uncle or near relation), your orator and said Braddyl had numerous conferences concerning buying off said sequestration. And at length said Braddyl proposed that if your orator would settle his estates on said Braddyl as security for £320 and interest, the said Braddyl would pay to your orator £20 in money and free your orator's estate from sequestration by payment of the fines thereon. For security Braddyl was to have possession of said estates and receive the profits therefrom until he was satisfied the said £320 and interest. So on 25 Mar. 1657, your orator assigned his estates to said Braddyl, the dower of Mabel Talbot excepted, for £320, whereof £20 was paid to your orator and the £300 residue was paid out for compounding the sequestration of your orator's estates. Said assignment was for a term of ninety-nine years, for a rent to your orator of 5 s. per annum, and at expiration of said term said estates to revert to the use of your orator and his heirs; but if your orator should pay to said Braddyl £380 on 25 Mar. 1688, then the estate should revert to your orator and his heirs. Before the indenture was signed, your orator objected to some of the wording as not being in the nature of a mortgage, and Braddyl agreed to later execute a bond declaring the conveyance to be merely a mortgage. Thereupon the indenture was signed and Braddyl entered upon and enjoyed the estates to the amount of £50 per annum until the death of widow Mabel Talbot, three years after the date of indenture, when said Braddyl took possession of the dower of said Mabel, and said Braddyl has since enjoyed the whole estate. Said Braddyl did sign a bond declaring his possession was only a mortgage; but in rendering an account, he asked your orator to produce said bond, which your orator did, not doubting Braddyl, and he put same into a fire which was at hand, do what your orator could to prevent it. Your orator hopes said Braddyl will on his oath testify to the truth of this story, your orator's witnesses that could prove the same being either dead or removed beyond the seas where

unknown to your orator. Your orator being very poor, it was Braddyl's intent to swallow up your orator's estate. Braddyl now claims absolute possession for ninety-nine years and all profits for thirty-one years, and that the £380 to be paid by your orator was to be for repairs and improvements on estate. Said Braddyl has rendered no account for payment for sequestration, neither has he made any improvements on the estate; but he has racked the same, and cut off the wood, and taken down the mill and other buildings. Your orator prays for a summons to said Braddyl to appear and answer, and for the equity of redemption of said estates, and an accounting of the profits. 28 Nov. 1682. (Chancery Proceedings, 1649-1714, Bridges, bundle 566.)

Answer of Edward Braddyl, gent., defendant, 15 Feb. 1682/3 Defendant does not know whether or not complainant served the King, and does not know whether or not he was sequestered. Defendant does know that complainant was seized of Carr estate, partly in inheritance and partly in reversion, all of which defendant believes was of the yearly value of about £43. Part of said estate to the value of £15 was in possession of complainant; and Mabel Talbot, mother of complainant, held another part for life worth £17 per annum; and one Katherine Lawe held another part for thirty-one years (which term expired about three years since) of the yearly value of £8; and one Richard Hurst held a lease of another part worth £3 per year, which lease expired five years since. Defendant never heard that complainant's estate was sequestered, but knew that his mother Mabel Talbot's was, because of recusancy, which cost defendant £40 to remove, after said Mabel's death. Neither does defendant believe that Cunliffe or Townson ever enjoyed any of said estate by virtue of sequestration, although complainant being in debt, they may have obtained it for that reason. Said George Townson was uncle to defendant by marriage to sister of defendant's father. Defendant denies any conversation with complainant concerning buying of sequestration. But in March 1656/7 there was a treaty between complainant and defendant concerning defendant purchasing an interest in plaintiff's estate, part of which was encumbered. Complainant agreed for £320 to convey his estates to defendant for ninety-nine years; but if complainant should pay defendant £380 at end of thirty-one years, then said term of ninety-nine years should cease. By indenture dated 25 Mar. 1657, complainant and Anne his wife agreed to acknowledge a fine at the next assizes

to convey the premises to defendant and his heirs, to the intent that defendant might be perfect tenant of the freehold of said premises. And said deed was made and defendant paid out to the creditors of complainant the sum of £320 by his direction, and plaintiff gave a receipt therefor, dated 4 May 1657. Defendant cannot now recall how each part of said £320 was paid. Defendant denies that complainant objected to the indenture, until after it was signed, when he suggested that a thirty-one year term was too long and desired the £380 might be paid at the end of twenty-eight years. Whereupon defendant gave a note to said complainant that he would accept of said money at end of twenty-eight years, which note complainant did three or four days later surrender to defendant, on payment of 40 s. to complainant and £5 to his wife. Defendant claims the conveyance was a sale for a fixed term and not a mortgage with security. The mother of complainant enjoyed part of the estate for four years, and defendant paid £8-8-0 yearly to said Katherine Lawe until two years ago, and £3 yearly to Richard Hurst until five years ago. Defendant denies he was to pay for compounding any sequestration, or that he ever stated he held merely a mortgage of the premises. Defendant denies giving or burning any bond, or of giving any paper other than aforesaid, or that he took advantage of complainant's poverty. Defendant has expended £80 in improvements, besides £30 in suits at law to defend the title. Defendant denies cutting down trees or pulling down buildings, and claims that complainant himself let some of the buildings go down. (Chancery Proceedings, 1649-1714, Bridges, bundle 566.)

Depositions for Complainant, taken 13 Sept. 1683.  
(Chancery Depositions, Reynardson, bundle 1008.)

Dorothy, wife of Richard Parker of Great Harwood, yeoman, aged fifty-four years, deposes: that she has known the complainant and defendant for over forty years, being sister to complainant and daughter to Mrs. Mabel Talbot who died in March next preceeding his present Majesty's happy restoration, and who was near four score years of age at her death. She knew Richard Hayhurst and Edward Hayhurst, both buried at Great Harwood, Richard being father of Edward. The complainant George Talbot served under the Earl of Derby at Wigan, where he was wounded, and also at Worcester. For his loyalty to the King, the complainant was sequestered [in 1652] by means of one Cunliffe and one George Hindle, agents for

sequestration, and thereupon complainant was turned out of possession of Carr and said estate was set over by sequestration to one Thomas Loynsdale. The estate continued under sequestration for two years, when same was taken off by one George Towlnson who paid moneys in behalf of complainant for clearing the estate, but deponent knows not the amount, nor does she know the total of complainant's loss. By reason thereof, his creditors fell upon him and sued him for debts, which caused him to make bad bargains, and particularly this bad agreement with defendant. Deponent values the premises of George Talbot at Carr, which Braddyl took, at £20 per annum, and she has good knowledge thereof as she was born at Carr. The value of Mabel Talbot's portion was about £23 per year. Deponent also knows that part of the estate occupied by Katherine Lawe (whose maiden name was Braddyl), and it was worth £12 per annum, and said Katherine did one time let same for £12 to Edward Slater of Whalley. But the defendant quarrelled with her and so disturbed her that she was forced to let same to defendant for £8 per annum. The portion of the estate in occupation of Richard Hurst, late servant to complainant, was worth £3 clear and contained three acres.

Leonard Waring of Goosenargh deposes, that at the request of the wife of complainant, he has surveyed the estate and finds it contains 103 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches; whereof the lands of George Talbot entered by defendant contain 38 acres, 1 rood, and 2 perches; those occupied by Mabel Talbot contain 39 acres and 27 perches; those occupied by Katherine Lawe contain 23 acres, 2 roods, and 1 perch; and Hurst tenement contains 3 acres and 2 perches. Deponent estimates the land worth 10s. 6d. per acre per annum.

Robert Fielding of Pythorne, aged seventy-two years, deposes that he knows the complainant and defendant, and that Mabel Talbot, mother of complainant, was a very ancient woman at her death in March 1660. The complainant was in actual arms at Worcester fight, and was later sequestered, and the estate was farmed out to Thomas Loynsdale. Katherine Lawe died about twelve years ago.

Depositions for Defendant, taken 13 Sept. 1683.

Edward Hesketh of Thornleigh, co. Lancaster, carpenter, deposes that the buildings on Carr estate were in a ruinous condition when Braddyl entered in 1657.

Burton Shuttleworth of Carr Hall, gent., aged sixty-four



years, deposes that for seven years up to 2 Feb. 1679/80, he farmed the estate for defendant at £40 per annum, and deponent had a very hard farm of the premises.

Thomas Cockroft of Clitheroe, aged sixty years, deposes that his father did long since lend to the father of the complainant the sum of £60, and as security had a long lease of a moiety of the Carr, redeemable on repayment with interest. In 1657 the defendant Braddyl cleared said encumbrance by paying to William Cockroft, brother of deponent, the sum of £110. Deponent identifies an indenture for above loan, made 20 Apr. 10 Charles I. [1634], between Edward Talbot, son and heir of John Talbot of Carr Hall, gent., and Thomas Cockroft, father of deponent, who died about twenty years later.

Second Bill of Complaint, dated 18 May 1685.

George Talbot of Carr, co. Lancaster, gent., complains, that in Michaelmas 1682 your orator exhibited his bill against Edward Braddyl, since deceased, setting forth your orator had served his Majesty Charles II. at Wigan fight, and was sequestered for this service, etc., etc. Depositions were taken, the cause was heard 20 Feb. 1683/4, and judgement was delivered that the instrument of assignment to Braddyl should be held to be a mortgage, that your orator should be admitted to the redemption of the premises, and that an accounting of the profits and improvements of the defendant should be taken before a master. Before the accounting had been settled, said Edward Braddyl died [in Aug. 1684], leaving Margaret his wife administratrix, who ought to complete account. Your orator asks for a summons for her to appear and complete the accounting. (Chancery Proceedings, 1649-1714, Bridges, bundle 95 no. 16.)

Depositions for Defendant, taken in Oct. 1685.

(Chancery Depositions, Collins, bundle 194, no. 2.)

James Sharples of Billington, servant to the late Mr. Braddyl, deposes that when Mr. Braddyl took possession of Carr Hall no one could go dryshod in the house or barn in foul weather, the mill had fallen down, and there were no gates nor stiles on the premises. Mr. Braddyl laid out £200 in repairs.

Edward Titterington of Billington, formerly servant of Mr. Braddyl for eight years, deposes that the house was in extraordinary great decay when Mr. Braddyl first took possession, in so much that cattle ran into the house for wormstall in the summer time.

Alice Hatch deposes that Mr. Braddyl went to dwell at Carr Hall twenty-eight years ago, deponent being then his servant there for five weeks. The buildings were in extraordinary decay. Twelve years ago she again saw the place and it had been put in repair at expense of £200. Deponent further states that the first night Mr. Braddyl went to inhabit at Carr Hall, some difference happened between him and Mr. Talbot, and the latter slipped into the house and barred the door and kept Mr. Braddyl out, saying Mr. Braddyl should have no possession until he (Talbot) and his wife were satisfied. Whereupon they went to Whalley and there matters were settled, so that the next night they came to Carr Hall and complainant owned that Braddyl had paid £5 to Mrs. Talbot, and therefore was free and welcome to possession of Carr Hall.

Anne, wife of George Taylor, deposes that she has been servant to Mr. Braddyl, and knows that Mrs. Mabel Talbot had used the timbers from the old mill for firewood.

#### Depositions for Complainant.

John Sudell, yeoman, deposes that when Mr. Braddyl first occupied the house there were two props in the house, but now there are thirty props in the house and barn to keep them from falling. Deponent believes that Mr. Braddyl has spent less than £12 for repairs, and the house is in much more decay than when he entered.

Richard Edmundson, yeoman, aged sixty-four years, deposes that Carr estate has been let for the last few years to Major Shuttleworth for £40 per annum. Repairs made by Mr. Braddyl cost less than £12. Major Shuttleworth told deponent that he was in fear of his life in the house, and that it needed a dozen more props to make it safe.

Thomas Wilkinson of Clayton-in-the-Dale, yeoman, aged eighty-one years, deposes that Carr estate has about 100 acres, and is now worth £40 per year clear. The buildings were something out of repair when Mr. Braddyl first entered, but are now much more worse and are supported by over thirty props. Deponent and several neighbors estimate that repairs made by Braddyl cost under £12. The mill and kiln were so much out of repair when Mr. Braddyl first entered, that they could not be used without repairs; so he took them down and rebuilt the garden wall with the stones.

Having thus recovered his ancestral estate, after an exile from it of over twenty-five years, George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, at the age of about sixty years, returned in 1685 to Carr Hall, and re-

sided there for the remaining twenty-five years of his life. During this period he was engaged in at least two lawsuits of which records have been found. The first one of them, in 1697, furnishes interesting domestic information and the earliest recorded mention that has been found in England of any child of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, although he had been first married nearly half a century before.

James Parkinson vs. George Talbot.

On 15 Feb. 1696 [1696/7] James Parkinson of Stainderber, co. Lancaster, gent., complains that George Talbot of Carr, co. Lancaster, gent., being a gentleman of good real and personal estate, and having\* and†, namely,‡, and having more than ordinary affection for his said daughter Mary (who had been very dutiful all her life to him and his wife), the said George had often declared he would handsomely prefer her in marriage, frequently stating he would give said Mary a marriage portion of £500 or £600. And complainant having heard of these promises, proposed marriage with said Mary, whereunto said George willingly hearkened and consented, and was informed as to complainant's estate, etc. And said George promised that upon said marriage he would put complainant in possession of said estate called Carr, of which said George claimed to be seized, worth £60 per year, and that complainant should have the profits thereof, paying said George £20 per year for seven years after said marriage; and your complainant was also to have all the goods of said George, worth £300, on condition complainant should pay a debt of said George to John Warren, Esq., of £100, which said George claimed to be his only debt. Furthermore, said George also promised to pay complainant £200 at the end of seven years after the marriage. And said George wrote and invited complainant and his relatives to come to Carr to have the marriage settlement concluded and the marriage consummated. So about July or August§ complainant and his relations went to Carr where they insisted said George put his promises in writing. Whereupon said George, although admitting above promises, then pretended his wife was unwilling to leave his estate at Carr where they then lived, and said he would pay his said daughter's marriage portion in another

\* Omitted words should be, "one son".

† Omitted words should be, "two daughters".

‡ Omitted words should be, "George, Catherine, and Mary".

§ "1693" omitted.

way. Whereupon said George executed the following articles:

Articles of agreement of marriage to be solemnized between James Parkinson of Escow, co. York, and Mary Talbot, daughter of George Talbot of Carr, co. Lancaster, dated 5 Aug. 1693, witnesseth that the said George Talbot agrees to pay the said James Parkinson £100 at the end of three years, and for security assigns meadows called Broad Meadow and Long Meadow, containing eight acres. Said James and Mary shall have diet and lodging free with said George Talbot until next May day, and longer if it is agreed. Said George also agrees that at his death his said daughter Mary shall by will be made equal or better than the rest of his children over and above said £100. Said James Parkinson shall endow said Mary in half of a tene-ment called Escow and a piece of land called Stainderber, situate in the counties of York and Lancaster. Signed by George Talbot. Complainant was induced to accept above written articles instead of the former verbal promises. There-upon about\* complainant and said Mary intermarried and had diet and lodging free with said George Talbot until next May day 1694, when complainant took his wife to his own estate at Escow, where they have since resided. About last October, complainant and his wife went to Carr, and complainant civilly requested said George to pay the £100 as agreed. But said George now repudiates the articles of agreement, refuses to make payment, and claims the aforesaid meadows had been previously assigned and so cannot be attached by complainant, and so in plain terms bids your complainant "goe to his purpose and take his course; although in August last, said £100 should have been paid." Also said George now pretends Carr estate was in some other persons upon secret trust, and he refuses his agreement to make his daughter Mary better than his other children. It is apparent that said George intended to put off said daughter upon complainant, without any portion, contrary to equity and good conscience, as the complainant is unable to enter upon the previously assigned closes to collect the agreed dowry of £100.

Complainant prays that a summons be directed to the said George Talbot to answer whether or not the above named promises were first made by him, whether or not the above articles were finally accepted by complainant, and whether or not in last October said George refused to pay the £100 or to convey said meadows to complainant, pretending they were

\* Date omitted.

entailed. Complainant prays that said George may be required either to fulfill his original promises or the written articles of agreement. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, bundle 44, no. 113.)

No answer, depositions, or decree can be found regarding this suit, and it is evident that the case was settled by George<sup>21</sup> Talbot paying Parkinson the £100 agreed upon, as in his will in 1708 he mentions the fact that his daughter Mary had already received £100.

This will of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708 (to be given later) bequeathed Carr estate to a son George<sup>22</sup> Talbot, "*if he happen to be alive and appear at Carr*"; this last phrase shows that the son had then long been missing; and James Parkinson's claim in above suit that George<sup>21</sup> Talbot had originally promised to convey Carr Hall to Parkinson as a marriage portion for George's daughter Mary<sup>22</sup> Talbot, makes it certain that the son George<sup>22</sup> Talbot had long been missing as early as 1693; as certainly Parkinson could not advance such a tale, if George<sup>21</sup> Talbot's son and heir was then known to be living.

While James Parkinson and his wife were having "free diet and lodging" at Carr Hall in 1694, a Catholic rebellion was attempted in Lancashire; but it was quickly suppressed by the Government and commissioners were sent out to ferret out the Catholics who had instigated the plot, and to summons witnesses for examination. Among these witnesses, James Parkinson of Carr Hall, co. Lancaster, gent., deposes, that one Ellis, servant to Capt. Baker one of the King's commissioners, seized two of deponent's horses, and deponent sent his wife to try and see if she could prevail on Ellis and his company to restore the horses; and deponent's wife informed him that John Lunt, who was with Ellis, informed her he had matters of consequence to impart to deponent. And so deponent went to Lunt who asked his assistance in giving evidence against Lord Molineux. (See "Historical Mss. Commission Reports," No. 14, Appendix, part 4, p. 368.)

Among the manuscripts of Lord Kenyon, is a copy of eight charges made in 1690 against Thomas Braddyll of Portfield by Rev. Stephen Gey, vicar of Whalley, alleging that Braddyll was a Catholic. The fifth charge was: "Numbers of papists of quality were freed by Braddyl from taxes in his office as commissioner for the King's subsidy in Whalley District, among them R. Grimshaw, Esq., G. Talbot, gent., and Judge Cottrell; they being doubly assessed, according to the Act, as professed

papists, were struck off by said Braddyl", etc. (See "Historical Mss. Commission Reports" No. 14, Appendix, part 4, p. 251.) This "G. Talbot, gent.", doubtless refers to George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, who evidently adhered to the Catholic faith of his ancestors.

Two more mentions of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot before 1700 have been found. The inventory of the estate of George West of Wilpshire was taken 22 Apr. 1696, by George Talbott, Richard Dobson, Oliver Feilding, and Roger Noblet. (Chester Probate Records.) On 17 June 1698, George Talbot of Carr in Wilpshire and George Blore of Billington, claiming to be administrators of the estate of John Houlden of Witton, sued Richard Worthington, Thomas Brockhole, and James Houlden, who had seized the estate of the deceased. (Palatinate of Lancaster, Bills, bundle 46, no. 35.) The deceased John Holden was a nephew of Anne Holden, the second wife of George<sup>18</sup> Talbot, great-grandfather of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot; but the documents in this suit furnish no information about the Talbot family.

The long and checkered life of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot was now drawing to a close. He had lived in the reigns of nine sovereigns and had witnessed three revolutions in the English government. By a first marriage he had had two sons and two daughters; and when his sons were but children, he had lost his inherited homestead, apparently hopelessly; so the eldest son, with no prospect of inheritance, had become a Catholic priest and soon after died in a foreign land. The other son, when a young man, had mysteriously disappeared, and for many years had not been heard from, so his father did not know whether he were living or dead. Probably with the money of his second wife, he had been able to redeem his ancestral estate in 1685, after over twenty-five years exile from it, and had since lived there with her nearly a quarter of a century. His two daughters, both married and with children and grand-children, were living in the vicinity, and apparently not on friendly terms with their step-mother. These were the circumstances under which George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, at the age of eighty-five years, and realizing his approaching end, arranged for the disposal of his estate.

#### Will of George Talbot of Carr.

In the name of God, Amen, the eighteenth day of December in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and eight, I George Talbott of Carr in the County of Lancaster, Gent., being indisposed in body but of sound and perfect mem-

ory, praised be God for the same, Doe make & ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner & forme following. First and principally I doe commend my Soule unto the hands of Amighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my body to the earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named, Trusting assuredly through the mercyes of my God that I shall receive full pardon and free remission of all my sinns and be saved by the pretious death and meritts of my Blessed Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus. And as concerning my worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to blesse me, I dispose of the same as followeth. Imprimis: I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved Wife Ann Talbott one full half part of all my Mess<sup>s</sup> & Tenem<sup>t</sup> with the appert' called the Carr situated & being in Wilpshire and Billington in the said County, to have & to hold the said half part for and during her natural life, the whole to be divided by two such neighbours as she shall nominate and my said Wife to have her choice of whitch part she shall be mindful to take. Item: I give and bequeath all the other half part of the said Messg<sup>s</sup> & Tenn<sup>ts</sup> to my Sonn George Talbott if hee happen to be alive and to appear at Carr aforesaid in right sense and good understanding, to have and to hold the same from the time of such appearance untill the death of my said Wife, and after her decease and the like appearance of my said Son George, I give & bequeath all the whole before mentioned Messu<sup>ss</sup> & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtenc' to my said son George his Exc<sup>ts</sup>, Adm<sup>s</sup> & Ass<sup>s</sup> during all the remainder of my term therein. And it is my Will & minde that my said Wife shall have & enjoy all the whole said Mess'gs & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurt<sup>s</sup> until such appearance of my said son George. And if he happen to be dead or shall not appear at Carr aforesaid in such right sense and understanding, then I give & bequeath all the said Mess<sup>ss</sup> & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appur<sup>ts</sup> with all my right, title, terme, & interest therein unto my said Wife Ann Talbott, her Exuc, Adm, & Ass, and the same to be disposed of as she shall think fitting. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Cathrin Eden the sum of One hundred pounds in full satisfaction of her portion and in full of all her title & claim of any money due to her by virtue of any act or deed by me formerly made or executed. And it is my Will and minde that shee shall give a generall release of all Title to the Carr aforesaid before shee shall receive the said money or any part thereof; and upon the refusall, to forfeit the same to my Executrix hereafter named. Item: I give unto my said daughter Cath-

rine Eden's two children called Robert and Mary each of them Twenty pounds, to be paid them at the decease of my said Wife and upon condition of their release as aforesaid. Item: I give unto my daughter Mary Osbaldeston Twenty pounds to be paid her also at the decease of my said Wife, upon condition that her husband and shee doe likewise give a generall release shortly for the One hundred pounds she has already received, according as above required for my said daughter Cathrine. Item: I give to my said daughter Mary's children, called James, Mary, Dorothy, Margery, and Ann, each of them Twenty pounds, to be paid them at the death of my said Wife, upon condition of my said daughter Mary and her said husband release as aforesaid. And it is my Will & mind that my said Wife shall have the interest of all the money hereby given to all or any of my grandchildren & daughter Mary during the life of my said Wife. Item: I give to my cozen John Parker Tenn shillings, to my cozen Alexander Parker Tenn shillings, to my nephews John & Thomas Talbott each Ten shillings. Item: after all my debts, legacy's, & funeral expenses are paid & discharged, I give and bequeath all the rest, residue, and remainder of all my money and all my goods, chattells, & personall estate whatsoever unto my said dear Wife Ann Talbott, And I doe hereby nominate & appoint my said dear Wife Ann Talbott Sole Executrix of this my last Will & Testament, hoping she will see the same faithfully performed as my trust is in her. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & seal and published the same as my last Will the day & year first above written.

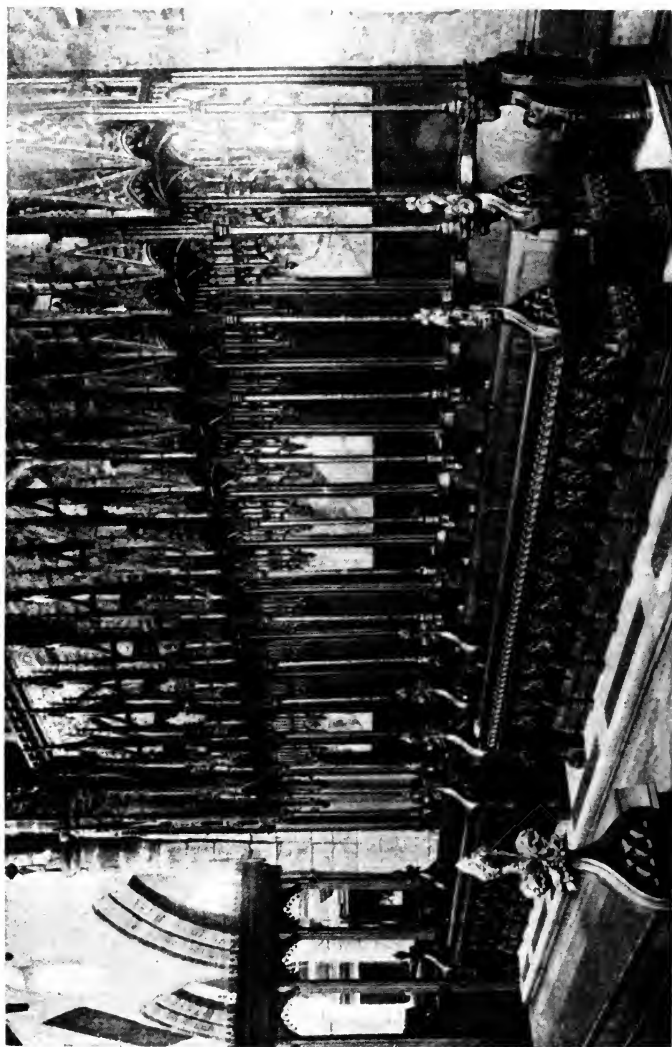
George Talbott

Sealed, signed, published, & declared by the said George Talbott for & as his last Will & Testament before us who attested the same in his presence and at his request. Theoph Taylor, Mathew Gregson, Jno. Sherburne.

Whereas I the within named George Talbott by my within written last Will and Testament dated the 18<sup>th</sup> day of December Anno Domi 1708, have nominated & appointed my within said dear Wife Ann Talbott sole Executrix thereof, It is my further Will and mind that if my said Son George, my said daughter Cathrine Eden, my said daughter Mary Osbaldeston, or any of them, or any of my said grandchildren shall at any time thereafter put my said Wife to any charge by reason of their or any of their suites, troubles, or refractory proceedings occasioned by their or any of their noncompliance with my said last Will & Testament & the true intent & meaning thereof That then & in







*Choir Stalls of Whalley Church*

such case it is my Will & Minde that my said Wife her Exuc<sup>r</sup>, Adm, or Ass<sup>s</sup> shall deduct & reimburse all such charges as aforesaid out of such respective child or grandchild's portion or legacy by me therein given as shall be vexatious and not complying with the just performance of my said last Will & Testament making this writing part thereof and ratifying & confirming the same As Witness my hand & Seale the 18 day of February Anno Domi 1708. [1708/9].

George Talbott

Sealed, signed, published, and declared by the said George Talbott as a Codicill to the within written Will in the presence of us, Theoph Taylor, Jno. Sherburne.

Proved in the Consistory of Chester 24 June 1709.

George<sup>21</sup> Talbot died less than six weeks after making the codicil to his will, as shown by the entry of his burial in the registers of Whalley church: "1709. March y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>. Buried Mr. George Taulbert of Carr hall, gentleman, in y<sup>e</sup> church".

Carr Hall had been the subject of extensive litigation throughout the life of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, and his will caused more work for lawyers. By this will, the long missing son George<sup>22</sup> Talbot was to eventually succeed to Carr Hall "if he happen to be alive and appear at Carr; but if he happen to be dead or never appear at Carr", then the said estate was to pass outright to the testator's second wife Anne, "to dispose of as she shall think fitting". Thus, if the son George were dead or never returned home, not only were said son's descendants (if any) cut off from the succession, but the will also explicitly excluded the testator's two daughters, Catherine and Mary, from succeeding, in favor of the testator's second wife. Considering the known history of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, and reading between the lines of his will, it seems evident that George<sup>21</sup> Talbot thus favored his second wife because her money enabled him to redeem his ancestral property; and it is also evident that his children were in a state of war with their step-mother. Doubtless the daughters felt, that if their brother were dead without heirs, that they should have the reversion of the estate, which had been in the family three centuries, after the decease of their step-mother. As soon as the eldest daughter Catherine Eden learned of the provisions of her father's will, she expressed her wrath in violent manner, as shown by the following document fastened to the original will which itself is in fragments and pasted on a paper backing.

Catherine Eden *vs* Anne Talbott.

22 Sept. 1709. Anne Talbott deposes: George Talbot de-

parted this life on or about 29 March last. About April 5 following, Catherine Eden, daughter of said George Talbot, plaintiff in this case, came to the defendant's house and desired that she might see or hear read her father's will, which the defendant agreeing, ordered one William Clayton to bring the will and read it to her, and while he was so doing she the said Catherine Eden hastily snatched the said original will out of the hands of the said William Clayton, and before it could be recovered from her she the said plaintiff tore the said will in abundance of pieces; some [fell] on defendant's house floor, some on her way home, and others were not to be found. Which said fact and violent action of hers, the said plaintiff hath since confessed before a Justice of the Peace at Preston, and at the next quarter sessions after, and before several credible witnesses.

The will was admitted to probate 24 June 1709; but the daughter Catherine Eden engaged one Richard Bouchier, an attorney in the ecclesiastical courts, to contest the will in the Court of the Bishop of Chester, her step-mother Anne Talbot having John Hulton as attorney to defend the will. As will be later shown, Catherine Eden evidently attempted at this time to get in touch with her missing brother George<sup>22</sup> Talbot in New England, she apparently believing him to be there. The trial began at Chester on 22 Sept. 1709; unfortunately no documents in the case are preserved, except the deposition by Anne Talbot, previously given; the clerk's minutes in the Court Book simply list the case as successively postponed on 6 October, 3 November, 10 November, 17 November, and 24 November, to 1 Dec. 1709, when decree was made for the will. (Court Book, Registry of the Bishop of Chester.)

The following inventory of the personal estate of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, is filed with his will at Chester:

In the barn: one bull, two oxen, four horses, one cow, six calves, two foals, one pig . . . . .	£25-15-0
Carts and hay in the barn . . . . .	1-17-0
In the hall: two long tables, one form, five chairs, two stools, one clock, fire-irons, etc., . . . . .	1- 8-0
In the dining hall: one table, five chairs, fire-irons, etc. . . . .	12-8
In the great chamber: two chests, two bedsteads, bedding, fire-irons, etc. . . . .	1- 1-0
In the middle chamber: one bed, two chests, table, trunk, five chairs, fire-irons, etc. . . . .	2-15-0

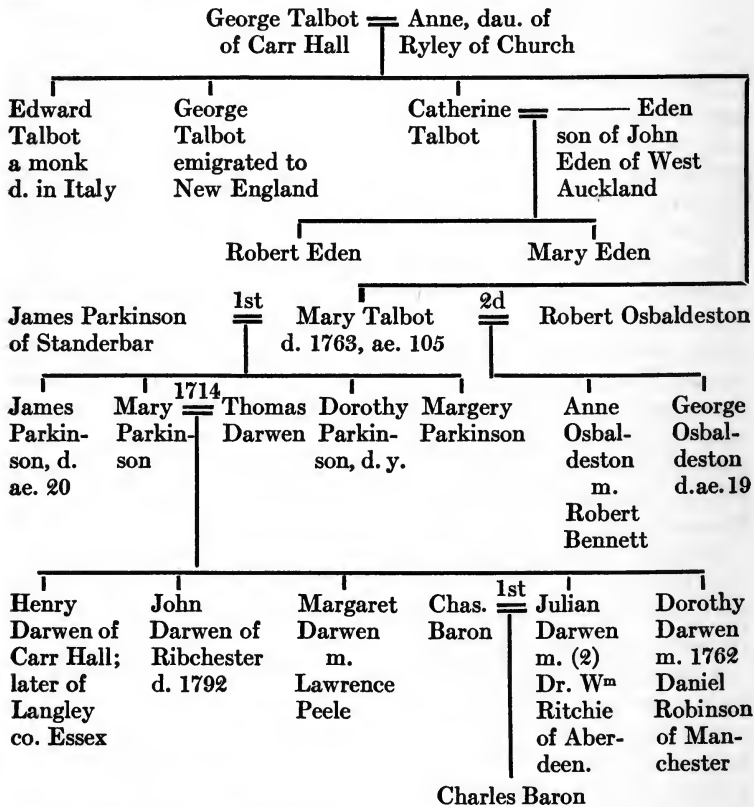
In the little stairhead chamber: one bed, bedding, chairs, etc. ....	0-15-0
In the other chamber: two beds, chairs, table, form, stool, fire-irons, etc. ....	3- 0-0
In the kitchen: cooking utensils, etc. ....	1-17-0
In the buttery: utensils. ....	4-16-0
Linen. ....	1-15-0
Purse and apparell. ....	320- 0-0
Total. ....	£365-11-8

The will of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot being finally allowed, and his son George<sup>22</sup> Talbot being dead, the widow Anne Talbot became sole possessor of the Carr Hall estate which she at once sold to the trustees of the great landed estate of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaster. His daughter and sole heiress, Catherine Walmesley, born in 1698, married Robert Petre, seventh Baron Petre of Writtle, co. Essex, and carried all the great Walmesley estates, including Carr Hall, into the Petre family. Their son Robert James, eighth Baron Petre, was succeeded by his only son Robert Edward, ninth Baron Petre. The latter had two sons: 1. Robert Edward Petre, born in 1763, tenth Baron Petre, ancestor of the present Baron Petre; 2. George William Petre of Dunkenhalgh, Esq., born 1766, who succeeded to all the Lancashire estates, and whose descendant, George Ernest Augustus Henry Petre of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaster, is the present owner of Carr Hall.

Although Anne Talbot, widow of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, sold the Carr Hall estate in 1709, nevertheless she continued to reside there until her death in 1716; and it was later occupied by Mary (Talbot) Parkinson-Osbaldeston, daughter of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, and her children and grandchildren, as tenants of the Petre family, probably by some lease for term of three lives.

In the "Blackburn Times" of Saturday, 27 May 1893, William A. Abram Esq., the eminent historian of Blackburn, printed a three column article on the Talbots of Carr Hall. A short notice of Mr. Abram and a complete copy of this article are given as Appendix IV. of this volume. After tracing the history of the family from Stephen Talbot down through George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, Mr. Abram starts the conclusion of his article with this statement: "An old document *which I have seen* supplies some information as to the children and descendants of George Talbot, the last of the family who owned Carr free-

hold. The eldest son, Edward Talbot, became a monk in one of the orders of the Church of Rome, and went to Italy where he is said to have died. *The other son, George Talbot, emigrated to New England, and settled in America*". Mr. Abram also quotes the old document as to the descendants of Catherine and Mary, daughters of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot. The whole information given in this "old document" seen by Mr. Abram may be tabulated as follows:



Unfortunately Mr. Abram did not state where the above "old document" was preserved; but he was a journalist, antiquarian, and genealogist of the highest standing, and his explicit statement that he had "seen" it, is sufficient guarantee that it was a genuine old record. As the latest date in it is 1792, it was probably made the next year. The most probable

reason for drawing up this "old document" was to show the descendants of the last George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, in regard to termination of their leases of the place. The document appears to have been drawn up from verbal statements, and not from a search among records. Now Mary Talbot, daughter of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, born in 1658, lived to the great age of 105 years, dying in 1763. Doubtless her Darwen grand-children, who resided at Carr Hall and were thirty-five to forty-five years old at her death, had learned the family history from the venerable dame, and it was probably imparted by some one of them in 1793 to the author of the "old document". The information given in this extraordinary record has been proved by other sources to be remarkably correct in almost every detail and no errors have been discovered; it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the *whole* of it is correct, including the statements about Edward and George, the two sons of the last George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall.

George<sup>21</sup> Talbot married first, in 1650, ANNE RYLEY, baptized at Church Kirk, co. Lancaster, 31 July 1634, daughter of James Ryley. (See suit of Greenfield *vs.* Talbot, *ante*, p. 48.) This confirms Mr. Abram's "old document". She had four children and died in August 1660, her burial being recorded in the registers of Whalley Church, as follows: "Mrs. Anne Talbott of Carre in Billington was buried the xx<sup>th</sup> day of August 1660".

George<sup>21</sup> Talbot married secondly, before 1670, ANNE ———, whose parentage has not been learned; she survived her husband, and the registers of Whalley record her sepulture: "1715/16. March ye 13. Ye same day, Buried Mrs. Ann Taubert of Carr Hall in Billington, in ye Church". She is not mentioned in Mr. Abram's "old document", probably because she had no children.

Abstract of the will of Anne Talbot of Carr within Whilpshire, co. Lancaster, widow, dated 14 Mar. 1714/15. To my great-granddaughter Jane Eden £20 according to a conditional agreement made between my son-in-law John Blore and me 28 Nov. 1711; and if not paid, I give said sum to my executors to divide among my grandchildren by my daughter Mary Osbaldeston. To my grandchildren Anne and George Osbaldeston, £5 each. To Mr. Gerrard £2. To John Parker of Eccleston 10 s. To Robert Ryley 5 s. Residue to two grandchildren Mary and Margery Parkinson. Richard Walmesley of Preston and William Bastian of Jockhouse, executors. Proved 4 June 1716. Inventory of goods £167-1-8. (Consistory of Chester.)

Children of George<sup>21</sup> and Anne (Ryley) Talbot of Carr Hall:

- i. EDWARD<sup>22</sup>, b. about 1652; according to Mr. Abram's "old document" he became a Catholic monk and d. in Italy. This is the sole record that has been found of the existence of this son. But no reason has been found for doubting the statement; it seems likely that George<sup>21</sup> Talbot would have named a son for his father Edward<sup>20</sup> Talbot; and as the family were Catholics and several members in earlier generations had been priests, it would have been a natural vocation for a young heir apparent to assume whose father's ancestral estate was probably deemed to be hopelessly lost.
22. ii. GEORGE, b. about 1654; by his father's will in 1708 was given Carr estate "if he happen to be alive and appear there"; according to Mr. Abram's "old document" he "emigrated to New England".
- iii. CATHERINE, b. about 1656; according to Mr. Abram's "old document" she "married a son of John Eden of West Auckland, and had a son Robert and a daughter Mary"; these statements are confirmed by the will of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot which names his daughter Catherine Eden and her children Robert and Mary Eden. She m. (1), about 1678, ROBERT EDEN, who d. in London in 1703, administration on his estate being given that year. (Chester Probate Records.) She m. (2), about 1711, JOHN BLORE of Billington, who is mentioned as "son-in-law" in the will of widow Anne Talbot in 1715. This second marriage of Catherine Talbot is not mentioned in Mr. Abram's "old document", probably because it was of no interest to its compiler, as John Blore had no children. On 3 Mar. 1725/6, administration on the estate of John Blore of Billington, was given to his widow Catherine Blore. (Chester Probate Records.) She had a contest over the estate with her husband's nephew George Blore; among the witnesses were her granddaughter Jane (Eden) Waring, ae. 21, wife of Richard Waring, and her niece Margery (Parkinson) Hodgkinson, ae. 26, wife of William Hodgkinson; witnesses stated that the widow Catherine Blore had been blind for several years.

Children of Robert and Catherine (Talbot) Eden:

1. ROBERT, b. about 1680; was living in London in 1720. Children: 1. *Jane*, b. about 1705, m. in 1726, Richard Waring. 2. *Barbara*.
2. MARY.
- iv. MARY, b. about 1659; m. (1), in Aug. 1693, JAMES PARKINSON of Standerbar. (See suit of Parkinson *vs.* Talbot, *ante*, p. 65.) She m. (2), at Blackburn Church, 3 Aug. 1705, ROBERT OSBALDESTON. These marriages are mentioned in Mr. Abram's



"old document", and are further confirmed by the wills of George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708 and of his widow Anne Talbot in 1715. (See *ante*, pp. 70, 75.) Mr. Abram's "old document" asserts that she d. in 1763, aged 105 years. This remarkable statement is proved to be correct by two evidences. The registers of Whalley record the burial of "Mrs. Mary Osbaldeston of Dinkley, widow, July 4<sup>th</sup> 1763"; and her death is noticed in the "London Magazine" for August 1763, as follows: "Late Deaths: Mrs. Osbaldeston of Whalley in Lancashire, aged 105 years".

Children by first marriage (PARKINSON):

1. JAMES, b. in 1694; is named in the will of his grandfather George<sup>21</sup> Talbot dated 18 Dec. 1708, but not in the will of widow Anne Talbot dated 14 Mar. 1714/15, so he probably d. between these dates. The statement in Mr. Abram's "old document" that he "died aged 20 years", so about 1714, is thus confirmed.
2. MARY, b. about 1696; m. in 1715 THOMAS DARWEN; named in the wills of her grandparents, and in Mr. Abram's "old document" which also assigns her the following five children (DARWEN): 1. *Henry*, of Carr Hall, and later of Langley, co. Essex. 2. *John* of Ribchester, d. 1792\*. 3. *Margaret*, m. Lawrence Peele†. 4. *Juliana*, m. (1), Charles Baron, and m. (2), Dr. William Ritchie of Aberdeen. 5. *Dorothy*, m. 1762, Daniel Robinson of Manchester. This marriage is thus recorded on the registers of Manchester Cathedral: "Daniel Robinson of Manchester, book-keeper, and Dorothy Darwent of Oswaldtwistle were married Oct. 20, 1762", thus confirming Mr. Abram's "old document".
3. DOROTHY, b. about 1698; named in will of her grandfather George Talbot in 1708, but not in that of widow Anne Talbot in 1715; this confirms the statement of Mr. Abram's "old document" that she d. young.

\* The registers of Ribchester confirm this death record, showing the burial of John Darwen on 31 Dec. 1792. His will dated 26 Nov. 1792, mentions wife Ann, brother Henry Darwen, sister Julian Richey, and children of sister Dorothy, wife of Daniel Robinson. Executors, William Pye and George Pye. Proved 10 May 1793. (Archdeaconry of Richmond.) This will confirms Mr. Abram's "old document".

† The Peele Genealogy states that Lawrence Peele, second son of William Peele of Oswaldtwistle in Church Kirk, married Margaret Darwen of Carr Hall near Whalley. Robert Peele, eldest brother of Lawrence, was father of Sir Robert Peele, Bart., the great cotton manufacturer, and grandfather of the eminent statesman Sir Robert Peele.

4. MARGERY, b. about 1700; is named in the "old document" and in the wills of her grandfather George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708 and widow Anne Talbot in 1715. In 1726 she deposed, ae. 26, in the suit over the estate of John Blore; she mentions her marriage to William Hodgkinson about 1719.

Children by second marriage (OSBALDESTON):

5. ANNE, bapt. at Blackburn Church 11 Aug. 1706; mentioned in the wills of her grandfather George<sup>21</sup> Talbot in 1708 and widow Anne Talbot in 1715; is also named in Mr. Abram's "old document" which states she m. ROBERT BENNETT of Ribchester. This statement is evidently correct, as the Whalley registers have the burial on 13 June 1728 of "William Bennet, son of Robert Bennet of Carr Hall in Billington".
6. GEORGE, b. doubtless in 1709, as he is not named in the will of his grandfather George<sup>21</sup> Talbot dated 18 Dec. 1708, but is named in the will of widow Anne Talbot in 1715. According to Mr. Abram's "old document" he died aged 19 years; this statement is proved correct by the registers of Whalley: "George Osbaldeston, son of Mr. Robert Osbaldeston of Carr Hall in Billington, gent., buried May 30, 1728".

22. GEORGE<sup>22</sup> TALBOT, second son of George<sup>21</sup> and Anne (Ryley) Talbot of Carr Hall, was born about 1654. Only two records of his existence have been found in England. By the will of his father dated 18 Dec. 1708, he was to succeed to Carr Hall, "if he happen to be alive and to appear at Carr aforesaid in right sense and good understanding". (See *ante*, p. 69.) He would have been at this time about fifty-five years of age; but this is the earliest mention of him that has been discovered in extensive research in England; and the way in which he is mentioned indicates he had been missing many years and that his father did not know where he was, or whether he was living or dead. The expression "right sense and good understanding" is difficult to understand; but it probably refers to some serious disagreement with his father, perhaps due to the son breaking away from the ancestral Catholic faith, or to difficulties with his stepmother, as a result of which he left home and kept his whereabouts unknown. At just what time he had disappeared, the will does not indicate; but as James Parkinson, in his suit against George<sup>21</sup> Talbot, claimed the latter had promised in 1693 to convey Carr Hall to him on his marriage with Mary

Talbot, it is evident that the son and heir George<sup>22</sup> Talbot had disappeared long before this year; if the latter was known to be then living, Parkinson's claim would have been absurd. (See *ante*, p. 65.) In his suit against Braddyll in 1682, George<sup>21</sup> Talbot mentions an incident many years before, the witnesses to which were "either dead or removed beyond the seas where unknown to your orator"; this may refer to his missing son George<sup>22</sup> Talbot. (See *ante*, p. 59.)

The only other mention found in England of George<sup>22</sup> Talbot, is in Mr. Abram's remarkable "old document" of about 1793, which states that he "emigrated to New England". (See *ante*, p. 74; also Appendix IV., p. 104.) As above shown, nearly every statement of this "old document", even in minute details, has been proved by other sources to be correct, and no errors in it have been found; it was probably drawn up from information derived through the centenarian Mary<sup>22</sup> (Talbot) Parkinson-Osbaldeston, born about 1659, died in 1763, sister of George<sup>22</sup> Talbot; and she probably had knowledge of what became of her brother. But no trace of any such *George* Talbot can be found in New England. We are therefore convinced that George<sup>22</sup> Talbot, born about 1654, who disappeared from Carr Hall, was identical with

PETER TALBOT, born before 1656, who first appears in New England in 1675, being on the tax-list of Dorchester, Mass., for that year. The family record made by his son Capt. George Talbot of Stoughton and long preserved in the family, states that his "father Peter Talbot was born in Lancashire old England and died about 1704". (See "Descendants of Peter Talbot" by Newton Talbot, pp. 7 and 8.)

Over eighty years ago, some of the great-grandchildren of Peter Talbot gave a traditionary account of their ancestor which was written down and preserved\*, and in 1855 was printed. According to this statement, much embellished with details, he was born in Lancashire, England, and in youth was kidnapped and impressed into the naval service; and being on a vessel sailing by the Rhode Island coast, he deserted at night, escaped to shore by swimming, and made his way north to Dorchester as secretly as he could. (See "New England Historical and Genealogical Register", vol. 9, p. 129.) This legend may be partly true, especially in regard to his desertion, which would provide a reason for his discarding his name "George"

\* This original is not now to be found.

and assuming the name "Peter" instead. It is also significant that at the time Peter Talbot first appears in New England (1675), George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall, claimed in this volume to be his father, was residing in Preston co. Lancashire, then the chief seaport of north-western England (See *ante*, p. 49); so his son could readily have run away to sea at that time, or been seized by a press-gang, according to tradition, impressment of seamen being then a common practice.

That George<sup>22</sup> Talbot Jun. of Carr Hall who disappeared from his family and "emigrated to New England" according to Mr. Abram's "old document", was identical with the colonist Peter Talbot of Dorchester, Mass., is further indicated by the names given by Peter Talbot to his children. One daughter, Mary, was evidently named for her mother Mary (Gold) Talbot; but none of the names of the other children of Peter Talbot are found in the families of either of his wives. The eldest son, Edward, was so named, we believe, in memory of the child's uncle and great-grandfather; the second son, Peter, bore his father's assumed name; while to the youngest son, George, was given the name which we claim was originally borne in England by his father, the colonist Peter Talbot. The eldest daughter, Dorothy, was evidently named for her great-aunt Dorothy Talbot.

But the final and clinching evidence of the parentage of Peter Talbot, appears in a deposition in New England made after his death. When Catherine Eden attempted to break the will of her father George<sup>21</sup> Talbot of Carr Hall in 1709, she apparently had reason to believe that her brother, the missing George, was living in New England; and evidently she had word sent thither, either to her brother or his family or to the authorities, stating that her father was dead, and that his son should come home to succeed to the estate. At this time, Peter Talbot, the colonist, had been dead over five years, having been lost at sea on a voyage to England in 1704, according to tradition among his descendants. But his eldest surviving son, Peter Talbot Jun., then a young man of about twenty-five years, probably thought he might succeed to the inheritance as his father's heir. In order to establish his identity, he therefore proceeded to secure the following affidavit, taken by strange coincidence on the very day the trial to break the will was started at Chester, which affidavit is preserved in the files of the Middlesex County Court at East Cambridge, Mass.

Cam<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> Sept 1709 At the request of Peter Talbot  
Daniel Moore aged about sixty years and Richard Shallen aged  
about 45 years depose yt about 5 years ago they heard Peter Tal  
bot formerly of Cheshire say yt he was born in the Parish of Blackburn, Le  
icestershire, in the realm of England, son of one George Talbot, and further saith not.

Jur cor me<sup>m</sup> Pra: Foxcroft J. P.

Deposition about Peter Talbot 1709

"Sept. 22, 1709, at the request of Peter Talbot, Daniel Hoar aged about sixty years and Richard Stratton aged about 45 years, depose that about five years ago they heard Peter Talbot, formerly of Chelmsford, say that he was born in the parish of Blackburn, Lancashire, in the realm of England, son of one George Talbot; and further saith not. Sworn before me, Francis Foxcroft, J. P."

These two deponents, Daniel Hoar and Richard Stratton, were parties to a deed of 31 May 1704, by which the colonist Peter Talbot and his wife Hannah, then stated to be of Boston, sold some land he owned in Chelmsford; this deed is the last mention found in New England of Peter Talbot, and was executed probably just before he sailed on the voyage on which he was lost. It may be confidently surmised that it was at this time he casually informed Hoar and Stratton of his birthplace and parentage, and that he was going to England to see his relatives.

The combination of evidences found in England and New England, establish beyond doubt that George<sup>22</sup> Talbot Jun., of Carr Hall was identical with Peter Talbot the New England colonist. But mysteries still remain. Why did he emigrate, change his first name, and keep his whereabouts unknown to his father? Why did he conceal his true name from his children, apparently to the end? How did his sister Catherine Eden in England know or at least have reason to believe that he was in New England, and so send thither for him after their father's death? We can only make surmises. A change in religion from the Catholic to the Protestant faith, or bitter troubles with his step-mother may have estranged him from his father, and caused him to leave home and desire his whereabouts to remain unknown. Perhaps he enlisted or was impressed into the navy, and by desertion rendered himself subject to severe penalty; or possibly he may have been implicated in some political intrigue or other difficulty, for which he was seized and transported for Virginia, but escaped in the manner claimed by tradition; in either of these cases, permanent or at least long concealment of his identity may have been necessary. If estranged from his father and step-mother, perhaps he may at some time have communicated with his sister. It is doubtful if the actual facts in these matters will ever come to light.

At the time of the arrival of Peter<sup>22</sup> Talbot in New England, the colonies were in a flourishing condition. Between the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, and the year 1640, some twenty-

five thousand colonists had settled in the wilderness of New England; and although the emigration almost ceased in 1641 upon the Puritan party coming into power in England, the population of New England had nearly trebled by 1675, and after the crushing of the Pequot Indians in 1637, the colonies had been practically free from serious Indian depredations. In the spring of 1675, however, Philip, chief of the Wampanoag Indians on the easterly shore of Narragansett Bay, formed an alliance with numerous other Indian tribes in a supreme effort to completely exterminate or drive out the Puritan colonists. During this two years' conflict, known as "King Philip's War", twelve of the frontier towns were destroyed by the Indians, forty other settlements were attacked and damaged, and over one thousand of the colonists were killed or wounded. After six months of varying fortunes and severe losses, the three colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Connecticut, united in December 1675 in raising an army of one thousand men to strike the savages a crushing blow. In a bitterly cold blizzard, this force marched against the fortified stronghold of the Narragansetts, the most powerful of the Indian tribes, situated on an island in the center of an ordinarily inaccessible swamp in South Kingston, R. I.; but on account of the extreme cold, the swamp at this time was frozen, and thus made passable. The colonial army surprised the Indians on 21 Dec. 1675, and after a bloody conflict was completely victorious, the Indian wigwams being ignited and the tribe nearly annihilated by fire and sword. This battle is known as "The Great Swamp Fight"; and over fifty years later the soldiers who participated in it or their eldest male descendants were granted large tracts of land by the Province of Massachusetts, as reward for this service. Peter Talbot was one of the soldiers in this campaign and his son Capt. George Talbot of Stoughton inherited his Narragansett claim in Narragansett Township No. 5, now Bedford, N. H. (Bodge's "Soldiers in King Philip's War", pp. 433, and 179-191.)

Peter<sup>22</sup> Talbot took the oath of allegiance in Dorchester in 1678 and resided there until 1679 when he moved to Milton where he lived some five years. In 1684 he removed to Chelmsford where his first wife died and he married again, and he resided there until 1693 when he returned to Milton, being taxed there in 1693 and 1694; but he retained the ownership of a small tract of land in Chelmsford for more than ten years longer. It is supposed that about 1695 he leased lands in the Ponkapoag Indian Reservation (now Canton, Mass.), where it is claimed he

settled and afterwards resided. On 31 May 1704, Peter Talbot of Boston, husbandman, and Hannah his wife, for £10 conveyed to Richard Stratton of Boston, miller, a parcel of land containing six acres in a place called Robin's Hill in Chelmsford, formerly the possession of Henry Sparks. Witnesses: John Sharlock, Daniel Hoar, and George Tolbutt. Acknowledged by Peter Talbot and Hannah Talbot 3 June 1704. (Middlesex County Deeds, vol. 13, p. 677.) This is the last record found of Peter Talbot; and probably he soon started for England and was lost at sea during the voyage in 1704, according to tradition.

Peter<sup>22</sup> Talbot married first, in Dorchester, Mass., 12 Jan. 1677/8, MRS. MARY (GOLD) WADELL, born in Braintree, Mass., 23 Dec. 1651, daughter of Francis and Rose Gold (emigrants to New England), and widow of John Wadell of Chelmsford; she died in Chelmsford 18 Aug. 1687, having had five children by Talbot. He married secondly, in Chelmsford, 29 Dec. 1687, MRS. HANNAH (CLARK) FRIZELL, born in Woburn, Mass., 13 Feb. 1645/6, daughter of William and Margery Clark (emigrants to New England), and widow of William Frizell of Concord, Mass. She had one son by Talbot, and was living on 31 May 1704, when they sold his Chelmsford land.

Children by first wife (i.-iii. recorded in Milton; iv.-v. in Chelmsford):

- i. EDWARD<sup>23</sup>, b. 31 Mar. 1679; evidently named for his great-grandfather or for his uncle "who d. in Italy"; no further record; according to tradition he was killed in childhood by the Indians in Chelmsford.
- ii. DOROTHY, b. 20 Feb. 1680/1; evidently named for her great-aunt Dorothy<sup>21</sup> Talbot, or her great-grandmother Dorothy Braddyll; m. in 1704, JAMES CUTTING of Watertown, Mass., later of Windham County, Conn.
- iii. MARY, b. 15 Jan. 1682/3; named for her mother; no further record; probably d. young.
- iv. PETER, b. 1 Jan. 1684/5; on 22 Sept. 1709, secured the deposition about his father, previously given. (See *ante*, p. 81.) On 20 Sept. and 1 Dec. 1736, James Cutting and Dorothy his wife, of Windham County, Conn., and Eleazer Puffer and Elizabeth his wife, of Suffolk County, Mass., release to their brother Capt. George Talbot, their interest in any land grants made or to be made by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to their brother Peter Talbot, *supposed to be deceased*. (Suffolk co. Deeds, vol. 126, pp. 161-2.) This expression indicates that Peter Talbot disappeared; he may have died in the Indian Wars, or perished at sea on a futile trip to Eng-



land to claim succession to his father's rights to Carr Hall; his obtaining the deposition as to his father and grandfather, favors the latter supposition.

- v. ELIZABETH, b. 13 Jan. 1686/7; m. (1), 27 Nov. 1713, ELEAZER PUFFER of Stoughton; m. (2), 3 Aug. 1748, SAMUEL ROUSAU of Stoughton.

Child by second wife:

- vi. CAPT. GEORGE<sup>23</sup>, b. in Chelmsford 28 Dec. 1688; evidently named for his father. When a child he was taken by his parents in their removal to the Ponkapoag Indian Reservation (now Canton, Mass.). Upon his marriage in 1707, he leased of Thomas Vose for twelve years a farm in the north-east corner of the present town of Canton (then part of Dorchester). In 1720 he purchased for £111 a farm of 160 acres in that part of Dorchester which in 1726 became the south-east part of the new town of Stoughton, whither he removed. Here he became a prosperous and prominent man, constantly increasing his landed possessions, serving in numerous town offices, and holding commissions as captain of the local military company and justice of the peace, then offices of distinction. On 4 Apr. 1714, both he and his wife were admitted to full communion in the Milton church, and on 12 Nov. 1717 they were dismissed to the newly-formed church in Dorchester New Village (Stoughton). He is represented by tradition as a man of great piety and high character. He d. at his home-stead in Stoughton 31 July 1760, aged seventy-one years. He was ancestor of all of the Talbot name descended from Peter Talbot.

He m. (1), 18 Feb. 1706/7, MARY TURELL, b. in Boston 10 June 1683, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Barrell) Turell; she had nine children and d. 24 Apr. 1736.

He m. (2), 27 July 1737, ELIZABETH WITHINGTON, b. in Dorchester, in June 1696, daughter of Philip and Thankfull (Pond) Withington. She d. 30 Apr. 1774; no children.

Children by first marriage:

1. MARY<sup>24</sup>, b. 24 Mar. 1708; m. 1729, GEORGE ALLEN.
2. DANIEL, b. 7 Mar. 1709/10.
3. HANNAH, b. 1 May 1712; m. 1 May 1735, DAVID GAY.
4. GEORGE, b. 24 Oct. 1714.
5. PETER, b. 27 Feb. 1716/17.
6. SARAH, b. 23 Aug. 1719; m. 29 Nov. 1739, BENJAMIN WHITE.
7. JERUSHA, b. 6 Oct. 1721; m. 20 Nov. 1746, DEA. JONATHAN CAPEN.
8. EBENEZER, b. 4 Dec. 1723.
9. EXPERIENCE, b. 20 Feb. 1726/7; m. 29 Oct. 1747, JOSEPH SMITH.

## APPENDIX I

### PEDIGREE OF TALBOT, EARLS OF SHREWS- BURY

HUGH<sup>3</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1085, (said to be younger son of Richard<sup>2</sup> Talebot recorded in Domesday Book, who is supposed to be son of Le Sire Talebot who came into England from Normandy in 1066 with William the Conqueror\*), was made commander of the Castle of Plessey in 1118 by his first cousin Hugh de Gournay, then in rebellion against King Henry I. Hugh Talebot late in life assumed the habit of a monk and retired into the monastery of Beaubec in Normandy where he died. He is said to have had three sons, of whom,

RICHARD<sup>4</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1120, is claimed to be the Richard Talebot who about 1155 obtained from King Henry II. a grant *in capite* of the lordship of Eccleswall in Linton, County Hereford, which grant was also confirmed in 1189 by King Richard I. on payment of 200 marks. From this Richard Talebot the descent can be traced with certainty, as these estates in Linton formed the main seat of the family for many generations. He married a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletreewick, Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GILBERT<sup>5</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1150, who was present at the coronation of King Richard I. in 1189, by whom he was granted additional lands in Linton for military services as commander of Ludlow Castle. He was living as late as 1199 and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD<sup>6</sup> TALEBOT, born about 1180, who married ALINA (BASSETT) MONTAGUE, daughter of Allan Bassett, Baron of Wycombe, and widow of Dreux de Montague. Both were living in 1231. They had a son Richard<sup>7</sup> Talbot who became Bishop of London in 1262, and an eldest son,

\* See *ante*, p. 3.

GILBERT<sup>7</sup> TALBOT, born about 1215, who succeeded to the family estates and was later made governor of the castles of Grismond, Skinfrith, and Blancminster by King Henry III., and also was appointed a justice for the County of Hereford. He married GWENDOLINE, daughter of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales, and thereupon relinquished his paternal ancestral arms, viz., *Bendy of ten, argent and gules*, and assumed for arms, *Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed*, or, the armorial ensigns of the Princes of South Wales, which arms his descendants have ever since borne. He died in 1274 and was succeeded by his son

RICHARD<sup>8</sup> TALBOT, born about 1245, who was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1300 and died in 1306. He married SARAH DE BEAUCHAMP, daughter of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Their eldest son,

SIR GILBERT<sup>9</sup> TALBOT, KNT., first Baron Talbot, born about 1275, inherited the family estates, served in the expedition against Scotland in 1298, was appointed governor of Gloucester Castle in 1323, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from 1331–1343. He died in 1346. By his wife ANNE BOTELE, daughter of William Boteler of Wemme, he had a son and heir,

SIR RICHARD<sup>10</sup> TALBOT, KNT., second Baron, born in 1302, was summoned to Parliament from 1331 to 1335. In 1332 he claimed certain Scottish estates in right of his wife, and adhering to Edward Baliol invaded that Kingdom and defeated the Scots at Gleddesmore; but two years later he was made a prisoner and had to pay 2,000 marks for redemption. In 1336 he was made governor of Berwick Castle, in 1346 succeeded to his father's estates, in 1355 served in the expedition to France, and died 23 Oct. 1356. He married in 1325 ELIZABETH COMYN, daughter and co-heir of John Comyn, Lord of Goodrich Castle. Their eldest surviving son and heir,

GILBERT<sup>11</sup> TALBOT, third Baron, born in 1332, succeeded to the family estates in 1356, and was summoned to Parliament from 1362 to 1386. He served in the wars in France under the Black Prince, and died 24 Apr. 1387. He married, first, about 1360, PETRONILLA BUTLER, daughter of James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by his wife the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I. Their son,

RICHARD<sup>12</sup> TALBOT, fourth Baron, born about 1361, was summoned to Parliament from 1384 to 1393. He inherited the family estates on the death of his father in 1387 and died 7 Sept. 1396. He married about 1382, ANKARET LE STRANGE, daughter and heiress of John Le Strange, Baron Strange of Blackmere. They had five sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son, GILBERT<sup>13</sup> TALBOT, born in 1383, succeeded to the estates in 1396, was summoned to Parliament as fifth Baron from 1404 to 1417, and died 19 Oct. 1419, leaving a sole child and heiress ANKARET<sup>14</sup> TALBOT, who died in 1421 at the age of four years. The second son,

SIR JOHN<sup>13</sup> TALBOT, K. G., first Earl of Shrewsbury born about 1385, married in 1406, MAUD NEVILL, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Nevill, Lord Furnivall, by whom he acquired vast estates in Hallamshire (including the Castle of Sheffield), in consequence of which he was summoned to Parliament from 1409 to 1420 as John Talbot, Lord Furnival. On the death in childhood of his niece, Ankaret<sup>14</sup> Talbot, in 1421, he succeeded also to the ancient Talbot estates in Linton and to the Baronies of Talbot and Strange of Blackmere.

From 1412 to 1420 he served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but in 1422 he entered into military pursuits and became one of the most renowned warriors of the martial age in which he lived. He gloriously sustained the cause of King Henry VI. throughout his French realm in battle after battle, until the very name of Talbot became a terror to his foes. Once his forces were defeated by the army of the Maid of Orleans at the Battle of Patay in 1429, and he himself was taken prisoner; but four years later he was exchanged, and soon again in command of an English army. For his brilliant achievements he was created in 1442 Earl of Shrewsbury and in 1446 Earl of Waterford. Later he was commander of the Castle of Falaise in Normandy (the birthplace of William the Conqueror), to which he added a massive keep, still known as the Talbot Tower. In 1453 he was again in command of an English army in France and was killed by a cannon shot at the Battle of Chastillon, 17 July 1453. He had been victorious in forty battles, and his death proved fatal to English dominion on the Continent. From this great Earl, the present Earl of Shrewsbury, the Premier Earl of England, is directly descended. (See Burke's "Peerage" for 1904, pp. 1411-12; and G. E. Cockayne's "Complete Peerage", vol. 7, pp. 359-61, and 136-7.)

## APPENDIX II

### PEDIGREE OF TALBOT OF SALESBURY

JOHN<sup>13</sup> TALBOT, born about 1385, son of William<sup>12</sup> Talbot a younger son of Sir Edmund<sup>11</sup> Talbot, Knt., of Bashall (see *ante*, p. 11), having divorced in 1415 his first wife Margery (by whom he had had three sons), married secondly, about 1421, ISABELLA DE CLIDEROU (CLITHEROE). She was daughter and heiress of Richard de Cliderou, and brought to her husband the manor of Salesbury and other estates in that region comprising in all about a thousand acres. Thus was established a new and important branch of the Talbot family which continued seated at Salesbury Hall until 1679 when an heiress, Dorothy<sup>22</sup> Talbot carried the estates in marriage to the Warren family. John<sup>13</sup> Talbot died 18 Apr. 1449; his wife Isabella had died 1 Aug. 1432.

Children by first wife Margery:

- i. HUGH<sup>14</sup>, b. about 1410.
- ii. CHRISTOPHER.
- iii. ALEXANDER.

Children by second wife Isabella de Cliderou:

- iv. A DAUGHTER<sup>14</sup>, b. about 1423.
- v. JOHN, b. about 1425.
- vi. A DAUGHTER.
- vii. RICHARD.
- viii. A DAUGHTER.
- ix. LAWRENCE.

JOHN<sup>14</sup> TALBOT, ESQ., of Salesbury, born about 1425, was eldest son of John<sup>13</sup> Talbot by the latter's second wife Isabella de Cliderou, and so succeeded to the manor of Salesbury and the other estates of his mother. He is called six years old in the inquisition post mortem held after the death of his mother in 1432, and twenty-four years old at the inquisition

post mortem held after the death of his father in 1449. In 1465 he assisted his second-cousin Sir Thomas<sup>14</sup> Talbot, Knt., of Bashall, in the capture of King Henry VI., for which service he was rewarded with a pension by King Edward IV. He died in 1484. He married about 1449, JOHANNA RADCLIFFE, daughter of Sir John Radcliffe, Knt., of Ordsall.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>15</sup>, b. about 1450.
- ii. RALPH, a captain at Calais.
- iii. WILLIAM.
- iv. MYLES.
- v. ROGER.
- vi. ISABELLA, m. RICHARD ASHTON.
- vii. ELIZABETH, m. LAWRENCE AINSWORTH.
- viii. MARGARET
- ix. ALICE, m. GILES LEVESEY.
- x. LUCY, m. RALPH ASHTON.

SIR JOHN<sup>15</sup> TALBOT, KNT., of Salesbury, born about 1450, was knighted at the Battle of Hutton Field in 1483, succeeded to the family estates on his father's death the next year, and had from King Richard III. a grant of continuation of his father's pension. He died 10 Aug. 1511. He married ANNE ASHTON, daughter of Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton, Knt.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>16</sup>, b. about 1477.
- ii. RALPH.
- iii. RICHARD.
- iv. THOMAS.
- v. ANNE, m. RICHARD RISHTON.
- vi. MARGERY, m. ALAN SINGLETON.
- vii. ELLEN, m. JOHN SINGLETON.

JOHN<sup>16</sup> TALBOT, ESQ., of Salesbury, born about 1477, at the age of twenty-four years succeeded his father in 1511, but enjoyed the estates but a few years, as he died in 1515. He married about 1500, ISABELLA TOWNELEY, daughter of Richard Towneley.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>17</sup>, b. in 1501.
- ii. RICHARD.
- iii. HUGH.
- iv. WILLIAM.
- v. ANNE, m. EDMUND HOPWOOD.

JOHN<sup>17</sup> TALBOT, ESQ., of Salesbury, born in 1501, when fourteen years old inherited the family estates. He entered his family and arms in the Visitation of Lancashire of 1533, wherein he is termed by the herald "a very gentle esquier and worthy to be taken paynes for". As the herald mentioned some of the gentry in a much less complimentary strain, it would seem likely that John Talbot handed the herald a generous fee! He died 30 Aug. 1551, leaving a will made two days previously. He married first, about 1521, ANNE SHERBURNE, daughter of Hugh Sherburne; and he married secondly, in 1532, ANNE BANNISTER, daughter of Richard Bannister of Altham.

Children by first marriage:

- i. JOHN<sup>18</sup>, b. about 1523.
- ii. JANE.
- iii. ANNE, m. JOHN HOTHERSALL.
- iv. MARGARET.

Children by second marriage:

- v. THOMAS, b. about 1533; became a celebrated antiquarian and genealogist and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.
- vi. MICHAEL.
- vii. JOHN "the younger".
- viii. RICHARD.
- ix. NICHOLAS.
- x. ROBERT.
- xi. BEATRICE.
- xii. ELIZABETH, m. HUMPHREY WYKE.
- xiii. ISABEL, m. WILFRED BANNISTER.

JOHN<sup>18</sup> TALBOT, ESQ., of Salesbury, born about 1523, succeeded his father in 1551, and adhered to the Catholic faith after the Reformation. The inquisition post mortem taken after his death on 1 Sept. 1588, states that his heir was his grandson John Talbot, aged seven years, son of George Talbot, deceased.

He married first, ALICE OSBALDESTON daughter of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, Knt.; she died without issue in 1553. He married secondly, in 1554, MARY MOORE, by whom he had three illegitimate sons born before marriage, and a son and two daughters who were legitimate.

Children, (i.-iii. illegitimate):

- i. JOHN<sup>19</sup>, b. about 1548.
- ii. ROBERT, b. about 1550; ancestor of the Talbots of Cowhill in Rishton. (See Appendix III., *post*, pp. 93-94.)

- iii. THOMAS, b. about 1552.
- iv. GEORGE, b. about 1555; eldest legitimate son.
- v. MARY, m. JOHN ATHERTON.
- vi. FRANCES, m. PETER BARLOW.

GEORGE<sup>19</sup> TALBOT, born about 1555, fourth but eldest legitimate son of John<sup>18</sup> Talbot, after his marriage occupied Dinkley Hall, one of the several homesteads owned by his father, where he died during his father's lifetime, 26 Sept. 1584. His will dated 14 June 1584 names his father John Talbot of Salesbury, Esq., brother Robert Talbot, wife's sister Anne Southworth, cousin William Talbot, son John Talbot, and daughter Mary Talbot. (Consistory of Chester.) He married MARY SOUTHWORTH, second daughter of Sir John Southworth, Knt.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>20</sup>, b. about 1581.
- ii. MARY, m. JOHN SINGLETON.

SIR JOHN<sup>20</sup> TALBOT, KNT., of Salesbury, born in 1581, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his grandfather in 1588, and on 20 Aug. 1617 was knighted by King James I. When the Civil War broke out in 1642, he joined the Royalists, and as a result Salesbury Hall was seized and plundered, but not destroyed, and later all his estates were sequestered by Parliament and subjected to heavy fines. He died in Dec. 1659, and was buried in Blackburn Church. He married first about 1607, MARGARET BARLOW, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow, Knt., who died 26 Dec. 1628. He married secondly, MARGARET ———, who was buried at Blackburn 6 June 1653.

Children by first wife:

- i. JOHN<sup>21</sup>, b. 29 Aug. 1608.
- ii. ALEXANDER, b. 1610; d. y.
- iii. GEORGE, b. 8 June 1612; fought in the Royalist army at the storming of Preston 9 Feb. 1642, where he was taken prisoner. In 1665 he built a mansion called New Hall in the township of Clayton-in-the-Dale, where he d. in 1678. His will [date illegible], proved 3 Feb. 1678, gave to "reputed\* daughter Elizabeth", £40, to the poor of Salesbury and Clayton le Dale 10s. each, to George Pigott of Preston a signet ring, to George Pigott the younger of Preston three pieces of gold, and to daughter Margaret Talbot all residue of estate. Said George

\* She was probably his step-daughter Elizabeth Walmsley.



Pigotts executors. Inventory £103. (Chester Probate Records.) He m. (1), at Blackburn, 20 Apr. 1657, ANNE PARKINSON, daughter of Robert Parkinson of Fairsnape, Gent. He m. (2), in 1674, MRS. ELIZABETH (SOUTHWORTH) WALMESLEY-NOWELL, b. in 1620, daughter of Thomas Southworth of Salmesbury, and widow first of Richard Walmesley of Showley (by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth), and secondly of John Nowell of Meareley. (See Abram's "History of Blackburn," p. 662.)

Child by first wife:

1. MARGARET<sup>22</sup>, b. about 1659, sole child and heiress; living 1678; later history untraced.
- iv. MARGARET<sup>21</sup>, m. THOMAS CLAYTON.
- v. MARY, b. 1615; bur. 11 July 1638, unm.
- vi. THOMAS, b. 31 Jan. 1616/17; bur. at Blackburn 6 Nov. 1628, unm.
- vii. ANNE, b. 1619, m. ALEXANDER OSBALDESTON, Esq., of Osbaldeston, and had ten children. He entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Lancashire in 1664, and was bur. at Blackburn 11 Feb. 1670/1. She was bur. there 19 Mar. 1673.

JOHN<sup>21</sup> TALBOT, Esq., of Salesbury, born 29 Aug. 1608, as eldest son and heir succeeded to the inheritance of the estates which he secured after the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. He was buried in Blackburn Church 11 Oct. 1677. He married first, about 1630, MARGARET WESTBY, daughter of Thomas Westby of Mowbreck; she was buried at Blackburn 27 June 1634. He married secondly, DOROTHY WILFORD, daughter of James Wilford of Newman Hall, co. Essex; she was buried at Blackburn 9 Sept. 1684.

Children by first wife:

- i. JOHN<sup>22</sup>, b. 1630; bur. 24 Feb. 1630/1.
- ii. MARGARET, b. about 1632; bur. 15 Jan. 1636/7.

Children by second wife:

- iii. JOHN<sup>22</sup>, d. y.
- iv. DOROTHY, b. 15 Feb. 1650, only surviving child, and heiress to all the estates of the Talbots of Salesbury; m. in 1678, EDWARD WARREN, Esq., of Poynton, co. Chester, and had eight children. The Talbot estates continued in their descendants until 1866 when they were sold to Henry Ward of Blackburn for £140,000. The estates then comprised a total of 2837 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches.

Note. The above pedigree is taken mainly from Abram's "History of Blackburn", pp. 647-655.

### APPENDIX III

## PEDIGREE OF TALBOT OF COWHILL IN RISHTON

ROBERT<sup>19</sup> TALBOT, born about 1550, second son of Sir John<sup>18</sup> Talbot, Knt., of Salesbury, but born before his parent's marriage, is mentioned in the will in 1584 of his younger brother George<sup>19</sup> Talbot, their father's legitimate heir. Robert Talbot resided in Dinkley Hall, one of the family estates, after the decease of his brother George<sup>19</sup> Talbot. (See *ante*, pp. 90-91.)

He married ELIZABETH HOGHTON, daughter of Richard Hoghton of Lea.

Children:

- i. JOHN<sup>20</sup>.
- ii. GEORGE.
- iii. ROBERT.
- iv. RICHARD, b. about 1583.
- v. THOMAS.

RICHARD<sup>20</sup> TALBOT, born about 1583, settled at Cowhill in Rishton where he died in Nov. 1654. His will dated 2 Jan. 1653/4, directed that his goods be divided into three equal parts, whereof his wife Mary to have one, his son Thomas one, and the third to his executors to perform these legacies, viz.; to son and heir John 5s., to old servant Christopher Hindle a new bed, and the residue to the daughter of Charlton Hindle of Pleasington. Proved 13 Feb. 1654/5. (P.C.C., Aylett 238.)

He married first, about 1607, ALICE DUCKWORTH, by whom he had two sons. He married secondly, MARY ———. sister to the wife of Adam Bolton who survived him.

Children by first wife:

- i. JOHN<sup>21</sup>, b. about 1608.
- ii. THOMAS, living in 1669.

JOHN<sup>21</sup> TALBOT, born about 1608, resided at Cowhill in Rishton and appears with his three sons Thomas, John, and Robert, on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1662, but died before 1669. He married at Blackburn, 7 Feb. 1631/2, JENNETT CLAYTON, daughter of John Clayton of Clayton Hey, who was buried at Clitheroe 6 Apr. 1684.

Children:

- i. THOMAS<sup>22</sup>, bapt. at Blackburn 3 Aug. 1634; was elected a governor of the Blackburn Grammar School in 1667, and d. in Aug. 1675. He m. at Blackburn, 26 Nov. 1657, MRS. MARY (ELLISON) CROSS, bapt. there 12 June 1632, daughter of John Ellison, and widow of John Cross of Altham.

Children bapt. at Blackburn:

1. ANNE<sup>23</sup>, b. 1658, d. y.
2. ALICE, bapt. 10 Mar. 1659/60.
3. JOHN, bapt. 28 Sept. 1662; appears on Preston Guild Rolls of 1682, 1702, and 1722.
4. MARY, b. probably in 1664.
5. RICHARD, bapt. 16 Mar. 1666/7; mentioned on Preston Guild Rolls in 1682.

ELIZABETH, bapt. 30 Jan. 1669/70.

- ii. ANNE<sup>22</sup>, m. LEONARD NOWELL of Clitheroe.
- iii. JOHN, bapt. 17 May 1641; was of Rishton and later of Clayton, and d. before 1682 when he is termed deceased and his four sons are named as of Clayton on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1682. He m. in 1665, MARY SUDELL, daughter of John and Alice Sudell of Stopping Hey in Wilpshire, whose will dated 19 Nov. 1685, mentions his grandchildren Thomas and Samuel Talbot.

Children:

1. RICHARD<sup>23</sup>, b. 1666.
2. JOHN, b. 1669.
3. THOMAS.
4. SAMUEL.

- iv. ROBERT<sup>22</sup>, b. about 1643, settled in Clitheroe where he was bur. 20 June 1675. He m. in 1666, ISABELLA LAWSON, who d. in 1703.

Children:

1. JOHN<sup>23</sup>, b. 1668; bur. at Clitheroe 16 Oct. 1677.
2. GEORGE, b. about 1671; mentioned on the Preston Guild Rolls of 1682, as "George Talbot, son of Robert of Clitheroe."

Note. The above pedigree is based on one in Abram's "History of Blackburn", pp. 642-3, and a manuscript pedigree drawn up in 1669 by Christopher Towneley, now in the British Museum, London, Additional Mss. no. 30146, p. 118.

## APPENDIX IV

### PEDIGREE OF TALBOTS OF CARR HALL

BY W. A. ABRAM

[William Alexander Abram, Esq., of Blackburn, England, was a journalist by profession, but became widely known and distinguished as an antiquarian, historian, and genealogist. In 1877 he published his monumental work, "A History of Blackburn", a volume of some eight hundred pages of the greatest historical interest and value, and also containing genealogies of over three hundred of the old families connected with the parish. The "Preston Guild Rolls", published by the Record Society in 1884, were also transcribed and edited by him.

Besides the above two important works, Mr. Abram was a constant contributor of antiquarian articles to various newspapers in Blackburn and vicinity for over twenty years from 1873 to 1894, except during the period 1881 to 1887 when all his attention was occupied as editor-in-chief of the "Blackburn Times". During the score of years named, he printed over six hundred articles in the "Preston Guardian", "Blackburn Weekly Express and Standard", and "Blackburn Times". Mr. Abram was a member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Record Society, and the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He died in 1894, eleven years before the writer visited Blackburn in November 1905 in search of the ancestry of Peter Talbot; but through the kindness of his son, G. P. Abram, Esq., of Blackburn, and of Mr. Ashton, librarian of the Blackburn Free Library, the writer was enabled to see all the six hundred newspaper articles written by Mr. Abram. Among these articles was a valuable and interesting three column account of the Talbots of Carr Hall compiled by Mr. Abram and printed in the "Blackburn Times" of Saturday 27 May 1893. This article is of the greatest importance, as in it Mr. Abram mentions the fact that he had *seen an old document*, which states that George Talbot Jun.,

of Carr Hall emigrated to New England. Mr. Abram's son kindly presented to the writer the only copy of this article known to be preserved, a complete verbatim copy of which is given below, with annotations by the writer who from very extensive research on this family has been able to correct a few slight errors in Mr. Abram's account.

—J. GARDNER BARTLETT.]

## ANCIENT HOUSES AROUND BLACKBURN

### CARR HALL, WILPSHIRE, AND ITS FORMER OWNERS, THE TALBOTS OF CARR

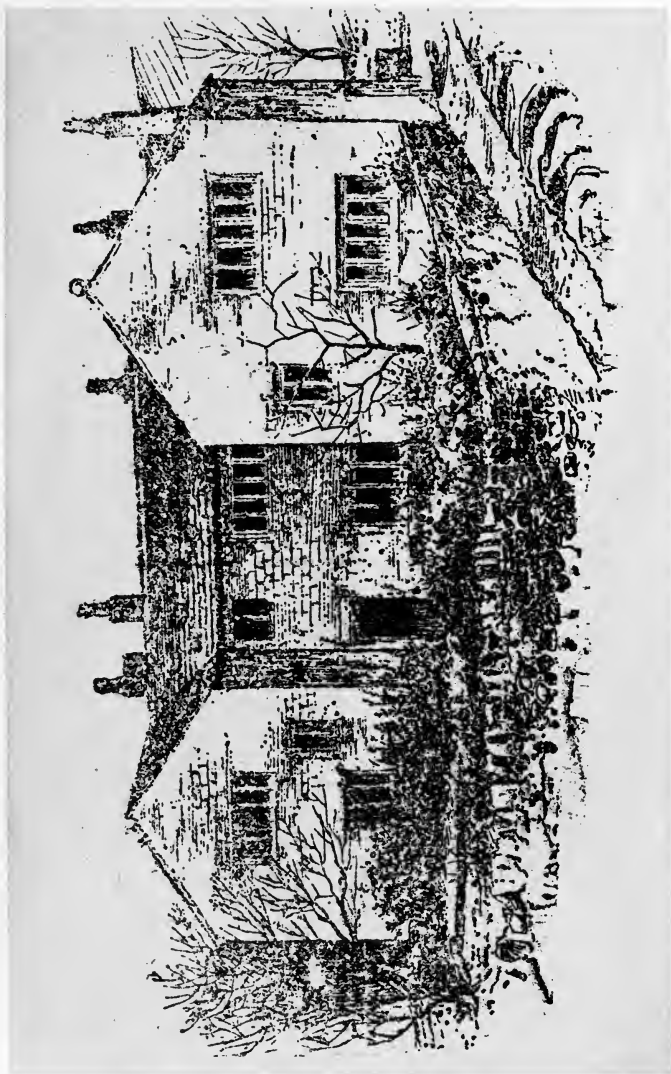
BY W. A. ABRAM.

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The neat engraving placed above depicts, for the first time as an illustration to a printed account, the antiquated house which bears the name of Carr, or Carr Hall, which is situated about four miles from the town of Blackburn, to the north-eastward, on the further border of the township of Wilpshire, the nearer portion of which has now become a pleasant and picturesque residential suburb of Blackburn. [Note 1.] The traveller on the high road from Blackburn to Whalley, soon after he has passed the highest point on the road, a little beyond the modern village, and begins to descend into the Ribble valley, where the scene before him is so strikingly fine, descends across the fields on the right, standing in its fold in a sheltered hollow or nook at the foot of the acclivity of Wilpshire Moor, a good-sized white house, which even at a distance appears of old structure. This is the ancient messuage of the Carr, deriving its name from its situation, under the high bank beside a moorland stream—the word “carr” signifying a piece of low boggy ground. The house is reached from the turnpike by a short occupation road. Our engraving is reduced from a drawing, after a good photograph recently taken by Mr. Bibby, with the assistance of Mr. Mosley. It represents the front of the house, which has a westerly outlook, and is separated from the farm-yard by a garden plot. As an example of the work of the house-builders of the district some three centuries ago, this house on the front shown is intact, and therefore useful for illustration. Its structure has not been injured or altered in any feature on this aspect, but in the rear there appears to have been some demolition of a portion of the original extension from the main block. [Note 2.] The outer walls of Carr Hall are whitewashed, as they have been for many years, since I have known the place, but its clean and home-like look is perhaps rather enhanced by its coating of lime-wash.

Unlike most of the sixteenth and seventeenth century houses of any importance in North-East Lancashire, Carr Hall, Wilpshire, has

LIBRARY OF  
CALIFORNIA



*Carr Hall in 1907*

THE NEW  
AMERICAN

no lettered stone on its exterior to indicate the date of its erection, or, by its initials, the owner's and builder's name. But by comparison with other houses in the district, we may guess the age of this approximately. It bears a close resemblance, for instance, to Pleasington Old Hall, not only in plan, projection, and width of the wings and pitch of the gables, but in the position and form of the front doorway, and in the detail of the small mullioned windows, &c. Compare the view of Carr Hall above with the engraving of Pleasington Old Hall in my *History of Blackburn* (page 621). Now the manor-house of Pleasington was rebuilt in 1587, and we may confidently say that the house at Carr in Wilpshire was rebuilt within a few years of the same time. Its builder, therefore, I am pretty sure, was the George Talbot, Gentleman, who held the estate through the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, when there was a general rebuilding of manor-houses, and other gentlemen's and yeomen's houses, not only in Lancashire, but throughout England. The plan of Carr Hall, the recessed centre and wings projecting at either end, is the common plan of Lancashire houses of the period. This house is built of the local gritstone. As to its interior, the rooms are spacious and have an air of olden time about them, but have no features of remarkable interest for the antiquary. The hall has long been reduced from its former dignity as the minor manor-house of a proprietary family, to the condition of a house for the tenant farmer. Several years ago, when along with two or three friends on a summer evening's walk in the neighbourhood, we looked at the old house at Carr, I promised some day to write an article about it and its former owners. Below I now give the results of my research into the history of this ancient freehold.

The Talbots of Carr in Wilpshire were a branch of the Talbots, lords of Salesbury, unless, which is not unlikely, they directly sprung from the older house of the Talbots of Bashall, at a date earlier than the commencement of the line of the Salesbury Talbots with William Talbot, younger son of Sir Edmund, of Bashall. [Note 3.] The Talbots settled at Carr, although their landed estate was always small, bore the same arms as the eminent families seated at Salesbury and Bashall, and were certainly of the same origin. The first who has been traced is STEPHEN TALBOT of Carr, living in the second half of the fifteenth century. He was the father of GEORGE TALBOT of Carr, living in the 16th Henry VII. (A. D. 1500). His son—

NICHOLAS TALBOT, of Carr, Gent., was in possession before 1523, when he paid the King's Subsidy for his lands in Wilpshire, valued at 40 s. a year, equal to more than as many pounds of present money. Amongst the tenants of Whalley Monastery, at the date of its suppression, in 1538, was Nicholas Talbot, who held of the Abbot and Monks, Snodworth in Billington, paying yearly 1s. Snodworth is the upland farm adjacent to Wilpshire Moor, above the tenement of Carr which Nicholas Talbot held in fee. Nicholas Talbot's first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, Gent.,



and his second was Anne, first daughter and one heir of Evan Brown of Ribbleton, Gent. [Note 4.] The latter survived him, and married again, to Richard Sherburne of Bayley, Esq. Besides a son George by his second wife, Nicholas Talbot had two daughters, Margaret and Bridget, by his first wife. [Note 5.] He died in the first year of Edward VI. In the Public Record Office is preserved the return of the Inquisition taken by the Escheator after his death; this I have consulted, and made a note of its material contents. It testifies that Nicholas Talbot, Gent., had died seised of two messuages, 40 (customary) acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, and 18 acres of woodland in Wilpshire and Salesbury; also of 20 acres of land and 2 s. rent in Penhulton [Pendleton]; and of 9 acres of land and woodland in Billing-ton. (The 103 acres of land of Lancashire measure would be equivalent to nearly 200 statute acres.) Nicholas Talbot died on the 28th of April preceding the inquisition, and in the year 1547. George Talbot was his son and heir, aged 5 years and 11 months. [Note 6.]

GEORGE TALBOT, the son and heir of Nicholas, being a child under six years, he would be in the wardship of the King until he was of age. Litigation took place soon after between Nicholas Talbot's daughters, and the husband of one of them, and his widow. The case is found in the Calendar of Pleadings in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the 11th Edward VI. (1556-57). [Note 7.] The plaintiffs were Robert Aspeden and his wife, one of the daughters of Nicholas Talbot, deceased, and Brydget Talbot, another daughter of Nicholas, and the defendants were, Sir Richard Sherburne, Knt., and Anne his wife, one of the executors of the said Nicholas Talbot, and afterwards wife of Richard Sherburne, and John Singleton and George Talbot, other executors of the deceased; and the matter was a disputed title to goods and chattels of the deceased; and depositions were made respecting the custom of the County of Lancaster, in regard to the distribution of the goods and chattels of a father deceased among his children not being his heirs, and notwithstanding his Will. The place to which the cause related was situated in Wilpshire township. George Talbot married, at Whalley Church, on the 27th of June, 1569, Anne, daughter of Roger Nowell of Mearley, Gent. He had issue, sons, Nicholas, died in infancy, buried at Whalley Church, 15 April, 1571: John, born 25 March, 1571; Nicholas, died in 1595, buried at Whalley, 10 April; and William, living in 1602. Also, daughters, Bridget, baptized at Whalley Church, 2 November, 1575; Mary, baptized 19 March, 1577; Dorothy, born in 1579, married, in 1589, at the age of 10, Ralph Rishton, gent., of Ponthalgh, and was living in 1625; and Frances, born in June, 1580. [Note 8.] George Talbot, Gent., was an early Governor of Blackburn Grammar School, in 1586, and about the same date the School Records show that "George Talbot, of the Carre, Gent., of his owne gifte (gave to the School) the some of fortie shillings, whereof twentie shillings for the Carr and twentie shillings for Wytton". This item is proof that the Talbots of Carr then held lands in Witton.

One would scarcely expect to find the epitaph of a member of a family of small proprietors like the Talbots under notice, living in a secluded corner of Lancashire as Blackburn parish was at that period, on a tombstone in one of the ancient London Churches. Yet from my copy of Cansick's *Epitaphs of Middlesex* I get the following inscription from a monument in Old St. Pancras Church:—

“Here lieth the body of WILLIAM TALBOT, of Carr, in the County of Lancaster, Gent. Who died the second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1660, aged 60 years”.

This William Talbot who became a citizen of London must have been William, youngest son of George Talbot, of Carr, though I should have taken him to be a few years older than 60 in 1660. There may be an error in the statement of age on the monument. But that William occurs, as a boy in 1602, when his father entered him at Preston Guild Merchant. Having no prospect of inheriting estate, William Talbot probably migrated to London to engage in trade. [Note 9.]

Here I may mention the fact that the Talbots of Carr were for a time, in the first half of the 17th century, “Foreign Burgesses” of the Guild Merchant of Preston. The Guild Rolls of 1602 and 1622 contain the subjoined names:—

*Guild Roll of 1602—Foreign Burgesses.*

George Talbot, of Carr (in Wilpshire), sworn.

John Talbot, his son, sworn.

William Talbot, his (John's) brother.

George Talbot, son of the above-named John.

Edward Talbot, his (John's) brother.

Here are mentioned members of three generations of the family of the Talbots of Carr in Blackburn Parish, living in 1602, namely, George Talbot, head of the family; his two sons, John and William; and his two grandsons, George and Edward, sons of John Talbot. The two first-named were sworn as out-burgesses of the Guild. The other members, being under age in 1602, were not sworn, but were enrolled as sons of sworn burgesses.

*Guild Roll of 1622—Foreign Burgesses.*

George Talbot, of Carr, Gentleman.

John Talbot, his son.

Edward Talbot, his (John's) son.

Thomas Talbot, his (Edward's) brother.

John Talbot, his (Thomas's) brother.

“George Talbot, Gent.”, was, with Lord Danvers and others, appointed by Sir Thomas Walmesley, the celebrated Judge, a trustee of his estates on his settlement of them in trust in 1607. He was a Juror at Blackburn in August, 1612. After having been inheritor and owner of the estate for the remarkable period of over 80 years, George Talbot died, at the age of 88 years, in 1629. [Note 10.]

John Talbot, gent., succeeded him at the age of 58 years. He had married Dorothy, daughter of Edward Braddyll, Esq., of Portfield in Whalley. A curiously detailed personal record of these Talbotts of Carr, near Blackburn, and of the Braddylls of Portfield, near Whalley, connected at that period with the Talbotts by marriage, has come to light in an unexpected direction. It consists of a private register of births, marriages, and deaths, written down by a member of the Talbotts in the calendar of an illuminated Manuscript Breviary of the fifteenth century, which has travelled far from its ancient receptacle, and was recently in the possession of John Ingilby, Esq., of Austwick, Yorkshire. A transcript of these "Talbot and Braddyll Memoranda", communicated by John Foster, Esq., was printed in 1879, in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. I think it interesting enough to insert here. The entries are a mixture of old-style English and Latin, and the dates are not consecutive, but are ranged in the order of the months.

"1595. *Marcus* [March] 11. Anne Talbotte borne this day in ye morninge, 1595, being Tuesday, and dyed when shee was eleven weekes oulde.

1613. *Marcus* 23: Eli: [Elizabeth] Talbott borne this day, beinge Wednesday, 1613, beinge foure in ye morninge.

1571. *Marcus* 25. Jo: [John] Talbott, sonne of Go: [George] Talbott, borne anno 1571, about 11 of ye clocke at *nupt*, beinge Sondag.

1601. *Marcus* 26. Anne Talbott borne, anno 1601, about five of ye clocke in ye morninge.

1602. *Aprilis* 17. Margaret Talbott borne, anno 1602, six of ye clocke in ye morninge, being Saturday.

1597. *Maius* 2. George Talbott was borne, anno 1597, *hora quasi octava vespere*, beinge Monday.

1584. *Maius* 10. *Circa horam ante meredie . . . nota fuit Joh'na filia Joh'is* Bradyll *an'o d'no*, 1584, *et a'o* Eliz. 26, 10 Maii.

1583. *Maius* 20. *Natus erat Edwardus filius Joh'is* Braddyll, *circa horam quarta' post meredie'*, 1583.

1603. *Maius* 24. Tho: [Thomas] Talbott borne, anno 1603, aboute foure of ye clocke in ye morninge, being Tuesday.

1595. *Julius* 2. Dorothy Bradill married to John Talbott, *ann'* 1595.

1602. *Julius* 12. This day Mrs. Braddyll was borne, 1602.

1599. *Julius* 25. Edward Talbott was borne, anno 1599, *post meridiem hora quasi secunda*, beinge Wednesdays.

1610. *Julius* 25. Frances Talbott ye same day *prima hora meridiem*, anno 1610.

1606. *Augustus* 2. Marie Talbott borne, anno 1606 about two of ye clocke in the morninge, being Saturday.

1599. September 17. John Braddill borne, an'o dom' 1599, being Monday.

1612. September 11. Briget Talbott borne, anno 1612 about three of ye clocke in ye morninge, being Thursday.

1572. October 3. Dorothy, daughter of Ed: Braddyll, borne 1572.

1584. October 6. Anne Braddyll marriage, being Monday, a'o dom' 1584. [Ann Braddyll (sister of Dorothy, wife of John Talbot of Carr), married Thomas Southworth, Gent.]

1607. December 13. John Talbott, sonne of John, was borne, *anno* 1607, about three of ye clocke in the morninge in the greate Froste, beinge Sunday".

John Talbot, by Dorothy his wife, had altogether thirteen children. [Note 11.] They were married at Whalley Church, on the 2nd of July, 1595. The issue included, sons, George, born 2 May, 1597, died young: Edward, born 25 July, 1599; Thomas, born 24 May, 1603; William, baptized 19 May, 1605; John, born 13 Dec., 1607; George, baptized 4 Dec., 1608; and daughters, Ann, born 11 March, 1595-6, died in infancy; a second Ann, born 26 March, 1601; Margaret, born 17 April, 1602; Marie, born 2 August, 1606; Frances, born 25 July, 1610; Bridget, born 24 Sept., 1612; Elizabeth, born 23 March, 1613-14. Mistress Talbot, wife of John Talbot, died in June, 1634, and John Talbot himself did not live very long after her. [Note 12.] He had been elected a Governor of Blackburn Grammar School in December, 1628. [Note 13.]

EDWARD TALBOT, Gent., was the next possessor, and he was in tenure of the estate at the commencement of the great Civil War in 1642. He married, about 1620-1625, Mabel, daughter of Lawrence Carleton, Gent. The only issue of whom information is obtainable is his two sons, George and John. [Note 14.] His religious attachment as a Roman Catholic would impel him to take sides with King Charles the First in the conflict with Parliament; and, besides, his neighbour and remote kinsman, Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury Hall, who was the most energetic and influential partizan of the King in Blackburn Parish, doubtless called upon Mr. Edward Talbot to join him, and as he was then only forty-two years old, it is likely that he was one of the numerous body of local Royalists who armed themselves and mustered for warfare under Sir John Talbot's command. If so, he shared the discomfiture of that Knight, when the "Roundheads" of Blackburn and Manchester in force attacked him at Salesbury Hall, drove him out, and occupied and plundered that mansion. The misfortunes of the war in which he was on the losing side may have shortened Edward Talbot's life if he was not slain or wounded in fight, for it appears that he died not later than 1651. The Blackburn Parish Registers for the years 1637 to 1651 were destroyed, so the exact date of the deaths of parishioners during those years cannot be ascertained. Mr. Edward Talbot's wife, who had been a widow some years, died about 1660.

Edward's younger son occurs as "John Talbot of Wilpshire", and he farmed, I conjecture, land in that township in the vicinity of his father's and elder brother's property at Carr. He had sons, Richard born in 1666, baptized at Blackburn Church, Nov. 4, 1666; John, born in 1668, baptized Nov. 3, died in 1708; Thomas, living in 1708; and

Joseph and Benjamin, twins, born in 1677. Joseph died in infancy, buried at Blackburn Church, January 18, 1678-9. John Talbot, the father, died in 1680, and leaving no Will, administration was granted with an inventory of goods of John Talbot of Wiltshire, in that year at Chester.

GEORGE TALBOT entered upon possession in succession to his father about the year 1651, and he was soon called upon by the Government of the victorious Parliamentary party to pay the penalty of his father's and his own adherence to the cause of the decapitated King. The freehold estate of Carr was placed under sequestration, and, like many others, George Talbot was branded as a "delinquent" towards the ruling powers. But he was previously unable to pay his debts, and two creditors who had obtained a judgment against him at the assizes petitioned the Commissioners for sequestration of Royalists' estates to have their debt paid out of the rents of the lands then received by the Commission. Below is the substance of the official records relating to this application, dated 1653 and 1654:—

*"Claimants on the Estate of George Talbot, of Carr, Co. Lancaster*  
19 July, 1653. George Tolnson, of Witton, Co. Lancaster, and Lettice his wife, beg allowance of a judgment for £103 3 s. obtained at Lancaster Assizes, 11 March, 1652, on the lands of James Ryley and George Talbot, which are now secured for the alleged delinquency of Talbot. Petitioners beg to receive the rents on security.

19 July. The petition was referred to the County Committee.

25 April, 1654. The petition was renewed, George Talbot not having been adjudged a delinquent. George Talbot was ordered to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

20 June, 1654. George and Lettice Tolnson beg leave to proceed on the extent, and enjoy the lands till paid their debt and damages. George Talbot failing to show cause, the Tolnsons were allowed to proceed on their extent till satisfied".

It may be supposed that during the years from 1652 to 1660, George Talbot, his rents being thus impounded to defray his debts as well as the heavy fines exacted by the authorities, was hard put to it to maintain his family. He was at the time a young man from about thirty to thirty-five years old. He had previously married Anne Ryley, daughter, I think, of James Ryley, one of the Ryleys of Church Kirk, who is named in the document quoted above, as having had his lands seized along with those of George Talbot for the "alleged delinquency" of the latter. [Note 15.]

The children of George Talbot by Anne his wife were, sons, Edward and George; and daughters, Mary and Catherine. In 1660, when the Stuarts were restored, George Talbot was relieved from the pains and penalties to which he had been subjected in preceding years as a "King's man", and his estate was restored to him. [Note 16.] But before that event he had been necessitated to raise money by a peculiar legal process, and this incumbrance was not got rid of until more than

twenty years afterwards. Here, again, old legal records disclose certain facts concerning the affairs of this local family of small landowners. In the Court of Chancery, in Trinity Term, 1683, a cause was heard of which there is an account in Vernon's Reports, and in which George Talbot, of Carr, was plaintiff, and Edward Braddyll, of Portfield, was defendant. "The plaintiff, being seised in possession of lands of £15 per annum, and in reversion, after the death of his mother, of other lands of about £17 per annum (which estate was subject to incumbrances), did by deed and fine in March, 1657, in consideration of £320, demise those lands to Mr. Braddyll, the defendant, for 99 years, at 5 s. per annum rent, upon condition that if the plaintiff or his heirs should pay the defendant £380, the 25th of March, which should be in the year 1688, then the corruezes should stand seased to the use of the plaintiff and his heirs; and the plaintiff consented for the defendant's enjoyment accordingly. And now in 1682, twenty-five years after the conveyance, the plaintiff brings his Bill to be permitted to redeem the premises, and to have an account of profits from the date of the deed, alleging that though the deed was in that form, yet it was, nevertheless, agreed between him and the defendant that it should be a mortgage, and redeemable at any time upon payment of £320 and interest; and though there was no proof of any other agreement than the deed, and that there was a bond to perform the covenants of the deed, and although it appeared that the estate consisted much in Old Buildings and a Mill, and that the defendant had laid out about £100 in repairs, yet in regard the plaintiff's Mother died within three years after the deed, whereby the revenue exceeded the interest of the money; the Lord Keeper, notwithstanding there was a contingency at the time of the deed, thought this an unreasonable bargain, and did decree an Account of the profits *ab origine*, and a redemption on payment of what the profits fell short of the £320 and interest, and appointed the same to be paid at a day certain, and not to expect 'till 1688 according to the condition of the Deed".

The disturbed times in which this representative lived, and which covered the periods of a long civil war and three revolutions in England, and the difficulties he encountered in his younger days did not prevent George Talbot from surviving to an advanced age. [Note 17.] The ancient freehold which his ancestors had held should have been in his tenure between fifty and sixty years; and he seems to have resided in the house at Carr in Wilpshire, even whilst he did not receive the rents of considerable portions of his land. [Note 18.] His Will, executed shortly before his death, is dated December 18th, 1708. In it testator is described as "George Talbot, of Carr Hall, Gentleman". He appoints his wife, Anne Talbot, sole executrix. He mentions his son, George Talbot; his daughter, Katherine Eden, and her children, Robert and Mary Eden; another married daughter, Mary Osbaldeston, and her five children, James, Mary, Dorothy, Margery, and Anne Osbaldeston. [Note 19.] Testator also names his nephews, John and

Thomas Talbot, sons of John. The Will was proved as Chester in 1709, and some singular depositions attached to it suggest that the Will had been the cause of quarrel or difference amongst the members of the family, and had been wilfully torn by one of the daughters, Katherine Eden. Mrs. Anne Talbot, the widow, executed the Will. By her the Carr estate was sold, in the year 1709, to the trustees of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh, and it has remained from then till now a possession of the Walmesleys and their successors the Petres. The estate is contiguous to the manor estate of the Petres in Billington township. Mistress Anne Talbot lived at Carr, however, until her death in 1716, for in her Will her description is "Anne Talbot, of Carr, in Wilpshire, Widow".

An old document which I have seen supplies some information as to the children and descendants of George Talbot, the last of the family who owned Carr freehold. The eldest son, Edward Talbot, became a monk in one of the orders of the Church of Rome and went to Italy, where he is said to have died. The other son, George Talbot, named by his father in his Will, afterwards emigrated to New England, and settled in America. [Note 20.] Of the daughters, Mary Talbot married twice, and had issue mentioned below. The other daughter, Katherine, married a son of John Eden, of West Auckland, and had a son, Robert Eden, and a daughter, Mary.

The last descendants of the Talbots of Carr who are known, having lived in this district, were the children and grandchildren of George Talbot's eldest daughter, Mary. [Note 21.] She was born about the year 1658. She married, first, James Parkinson, of Stander Bar, and had to him a son, James Parkinson, who died at the age of 20, and daughters, Mary, Dorothy (died young), Margery, and Anne. After becoming a widow, the mother married Robert Osbaldeston. This marriage took place at Blackburn Parish Church:—"1705. August 3rd. Robert Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, yeoman, and Mary Parkinson, of Wilpshire, widow". By this marriage two children appear—George Osbaldeston, who died at the age of 19 years; and "Anne daughter of Robert Osbaldeston, of Wilpshire, yeoman", baptized at Blackburn Church, August 11, 1706. The daughter, Anne Osbaldeston, became the wife of Robert Bennett, of Ribchester. The mother was the latest survivor by many years of the children of George Talbot, of Carr. She died in 1763, a centenarian, aged 105 years.

Her daughter, Mary Parkinson, married, in 1714, Thomas Darwen, of Ribchester, yeoman (a brother of Henry Darwen, of Balderstone, yeoman). Issue, Henry Darwen, who was a Roman Catholic, and was sometime a tenant of Carr Hall; he removed to Langley, in Essex; John Darwen, of Ribchester, died in 1792; Margaret Darwen, married Lawrence Peel; Juliana, married, in 1740, Mr. Charles Baron, and had a son Charles: and, secondly, married Dr. William Ritchie, of Aberdeen; and Dorothy Darwen, married, in 1762, Mr. Daniel Robinson, of Manchester, and had numerous issue.

## NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ARTICLE

BY J. GARDNER BARTLETT

Note 1. The engraving mentioned in the text has been slightly enlarged to make the photogravure opposite this page, showing the appearance of the building at the time of Mr. Abram's article in 1893 and since then.

Note 2. The front is slightly altered from its original appearance in 1580, in that after 1710 two of the five sections of the first story window in the left wing were blocked up, and a new two section window was cut through higher up in the front of this wing. (See *ante*, p. 31.)

Note 3. The Talbots of Carr derived from the Talbots of Bashall through a branch at Slaidburn and not through the branch at Salesbury, securing Carr Hall and property in Tadcaster by marriage about 1410 with a Cunliffe heiress. (See *ante*, pp. 11-13.)

Note 4. Nicholas Talbot married first Anne or Agnes, *not* Elizabeth, Shuttleworth. (See *ante*, pp. 18 and 26.)

Note 5. Margaret was the only child of Nicholas Talbot by his *first* wife Anne or Agnes Shuttleworth; Bridget and George were by his *second* wife Anne Brown. (See *ante*, p. 23.)

Note 6. The age given in the original document is one year and eleven months, *not* five years and eleven months as here printed. (See *ante*, p. 23.)

Note 7. This suit took place in 3 Edward VI. (1549) and not in 11 Edward VI. (See *ante*, pp. 24-25.)

Note 8. He also had three other children not named in the text, viz., Thomas, bapt. 20 Jan. 1572/3, Elizabeth, bapt. 28 May 1574, and Catherine. He also had a second wife Anne Holden, to whom he was married 3 Aug. 1587. (See *ante*, pp. 33-34.)

Note 9. This William Talbot was not engaged in trade, but was a Catholic priest. (See *ante*, p. 35.)

Note 10. George Talbot was born about Oct. 1545 and was buried 4 June 1628, aged nearly eighty three years, *not* eighty-nine. (See *ante*, pp. 23 and 31.)

Note 11. John Talbot had only eleven children. William, baptized 19 May 1605, and George, baptized 4 Dec. 1608, named in the text and recorded at Blackburn, do not belong in this family; the former (William) was son of another John Talbot; while the latter (George) was son of a Thomas Talbot and was buried at Blackburn 3 Feb. 1636/7.

Note 12. She was buried at Blackburn 27 June 1634. (See *ante*, p. 38.)

Note 13. He was living in 1642 and probably died during the Civil War. (See *ante*, p. 37.)

Note 14. He also had a daughter Dorothy, born about 1628, who married first, 3 June 1654, Ellis Duckworth and secondly in 1671, Richard Parker. (See *ante*, pp. 44, 45, and 61.)



Note 15. This marriage to Anne Ryley took place before August 1651; she was buried at Whalley 20 Aug. 1660. George Talbot later married a second wife Anne ———, who survived him. (See *ante*, pp. 48 and 75.)

Note 16. Although *nominally* it may be true that Talbot's estate was restored to him on the return of the monarchy in 1660, yet *practically* he was out of possession from 1657 to 1685, as he deeded his whole estate to Edward Braddyll in 1657 and did not get it back until 1685 by means of a chancery suit. (See *ante*, p. 46.)

Note 17. He was born in 1624 and died in 1709, aged about eighty-five years. (See *ante*, pp. 45 and 71.)

Note 18. He did not reside at Carr Hall after his mother's death in 1660 until 1685 when he recovered the property by law suit; but he thereafter lived there until his death in 1709. (See *ante*, p. 46.)

Note 19. Four of these children were by her *first* husband James Parkinson; only Anne was by her second husband Robert Osbaldeston. (See *ante*, pp. 77-78.)

Note 20. Of course this word "afterwards" was not in the "old document" Mr. Abram is here quoting. It is perfectly certain that he never saw the whole will of George Talbot, but had only a brief abstract of it, giving merely the names of the persons in it; he thus was unaware of the peculiar way the son George was referred to in the will which proves he had gone from home long *before* the date of the will. Mr. Abram was accustomed to send to a correspondent in Chester for brief abstracts of batches of wills there of families which he was compiling, as appears from his papers shown by his son to the writer. (See *ante*, pp. 69, 78-79.)

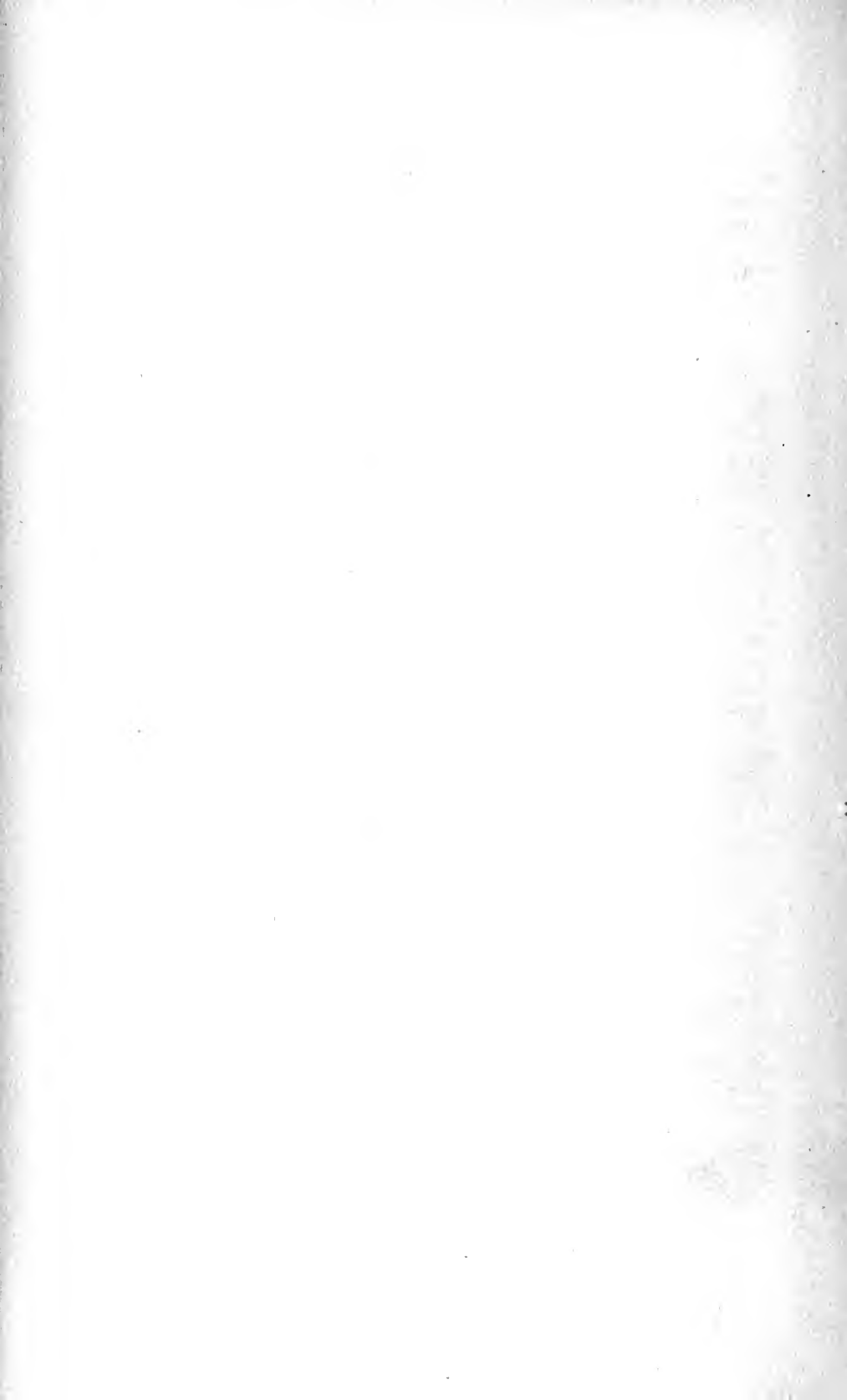
A brief pedigree of the Talbots of Carr (as ancestors of the Darwens of Ribchester, Co. Lancaster), appears on pages 251-2 of the "History of the Parish of Ribchester," published in 1890 by Tom C. Smith, Esq., then of Longridge near Blackburn. After tracing down the line from Stephen Talbot of Carr, this pedigree gives the following account of the last George Talbot of Carr and his descendants:

"George Talbot, of Carr, gent., married Ann, daughter of ——— Riley, of Church, and had sons, Edward, died in Italy; and George, a doctor in New England; and daughters, Mary; and Katherine, married John Eden, of West Auckland. He died about 1708. Mary Talbot married, firstly, John Parkinson of Standerbar, and had issue, James, Mary, Dorothy, and Marjorie. Secondly, she married Robert Osbaldeston. Mary Parkinson, granddaughter of George Talbot, married in 1714 Thomas Darwen, of Ribchester." Etc.

When working on the Talbot pedigree in England in 1905, the writer called upon and conferred with Mr. Smith, who was then living at Harrogate in Yorkshire. Mr. Smith stated that all the information he ever had of the Talbots of Carr was given to him by Mr. Abram; and he showed the writer the manuscript notes of his Talbot pedigree which merely state that George Talbot Jun., "deceased" in New

England; the notes have nothing of his being "a doctor" there. Mr. Smith stated the printed words "a doctor" were evidently typographical errors for the word "deceased," an error he overlooked in proof-reading while under severe illness.

Note 21. Mary Talbot was the *younger* of the two daughters of George Talbot, not the elder. (See *ante*, pp. 76-77.)



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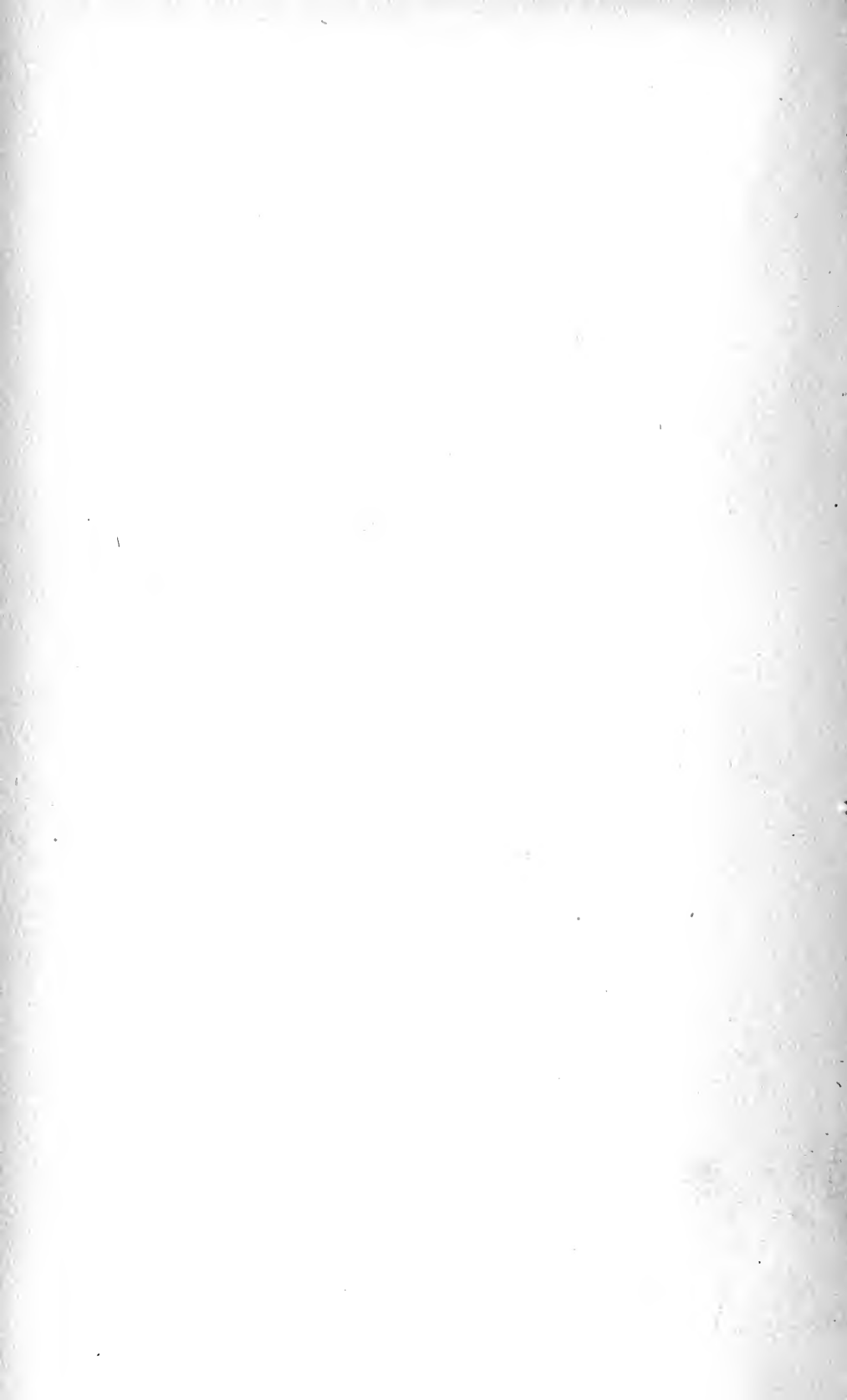


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